# Newport Daily News.

WAGON DELIVERIES ON 40 MILES OF ADJACENT COUNTRY ROADS.

ESTABLISHED 1846. NEWPORT, R. I., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1897. PRICE, TWO CENTS



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**Antique Furniture,**

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Upholstering and decorating in all its branches.

**91 JOHN STREET.**


### SNOW AT ST. MICHAELS.

**Lumber-Laden Schooner Wrecked on Its Way to the Yukon.**

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Sept. 29.—United States revenue cutter Grant, Captain Munger, has arrived from Unalaska and brought the latest advices from St. Michael's and the surrounding country. Steamer Bertha arrived at Unalaska September 12, and reported two inches of snow at St. Michaels. Mayor Wood's party had their boat nearly completed for sailing up the Yukon, and expected to leave St. Michaels. They will go no farther than Munook creek. There are a lot of supplies at Munock for the winter.

On board the Grant are Captain Peters and crew, in all nine men, of schooner Hueneme, which left Seattle August 15 for St. Michaels with lumber for building boats for the Yukon river. At 10 o'clock on the night of September 7, during a dense fog, the Hueneme went ashore on Uniak island, completely wrecking herself and cargo. All on board escaped, to land by means of life-lines that the sailors carried ashore by jumping overboard and swimming.

Eight days later the captain took three men in small boats, rowed from the wreck and started to Unalaska. After pulling three days in an open boat they were picked up by steamer Dora and taken to Unalaska, where they were transferred to cutter Grant, which vessel then started for the men left on Uniak island. After securing them the cutter started for the south the next day, September 20. The first day out from Unalaska two sailors, William Heed and Otto Severn, were drowned by being washed overboard while furling the outer jib.

### THROWN BY A HOBBY HORSE.

**Suit for Damages Sustained on a Summer Resort Merry-Go-Round.**

SAN RAFAEL, Cal., Sept. 29.—A novel suit has been brought by H. A. Clark and Fannie B. Clark, his wife, against James Hayden of Tiburon. They want $25,000 damages for injuries sustained by Mrs. Clark while riding a hobby-horse at El Campe, a summer resort. The horse, which was on a merry-go-round owned by the defendant, became unmanageable through the collapse of the machinery. The lady was thrown and so badly hurt that she may be disabled for life.

**Lady Henry Somerset Will Be Absent.**

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—A cablegram received at national Women's Christian Temperance Union headquarters from Mary Ward Pool, her private secretary, announces that Lady Henry Somerset will not be able to attend the conventions of the world's and national Women's Christian Temperance Union at Toronto and Buffalo. She has been seriously ill, and her physician will not consent to the voyage.

**Wandered Away to His Death.**

ANDOVER, Mass., Sept. 29.—The body of Francis Hammond, a five-year-old boy whose parents live at this place, has been found in the marsh near the boathouse at Frye village. The child wandered away while returning from school, and searching parties were out all night trying to find him.

**Rhode Island Pensions.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Original—Edward A. Gavitt, Wakefield; Albert B. Chaffee, East Providence; Francis Curtis, Providence.


**COLD DAYS**

During the early fall cause many a cold, resulting in serious sickness. Avoid this risk by getting one of

BARLER'S IDEAL HEATERS.

They are absolutely the best and guaranteed just as represented. Highest award and medal at the World's Fair.

FOR SALE BY

A. C. TITUS COMPANY.

**10c. SALE OF MUSIC. 10c.**

Until further notice we will have a TEN CENT SALE of music---Songs, marches, dances, etc.---popular and standard.

COME AND HAVE THE FIRST PICK. BEGINS TONIGHT AT

CRANDALL'S MUSIC STORE.

**J. A. & H. H. Barker,**

HEADQUARTERS FOR COGGESHALL FARM PRODUCTS.

**DUCKLINGS.**

Goslings, Chickens, etc., at Wholesale Prices.

NEW YORK CITY DRESSED BEEF.

**Is Your Boy a Kicker?**

If so, buy him a pair of our celebrated

STRONG SCHOOL SHOES Sizes 11 to 2, $1; 12 to 5½, $1.25. IT WILL PAY YOU TO TRY ONE PAIR.

F. T. Schmelling, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, 178 Thames St., Cor. Mary St.


### INCREASE TO BE ASKED FOR.

**Branches of the Agricultural Department's Work Need Enlargement.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Secretary Wilson of the Agricultural Department will in his annual report ask Congress to make a material increase in the appropriation for at least three branches of the work of his department. These are the bureau of animal industry, the farmers' bulletins and the weather bureau.

The Secretary says the facilities of the bureau of animal industry for the inspection of meat intended for foreign shipment are overtaxed, and that the experiments already made by the bureau in the shipment of butter to England should be followed by more work in this line. He claims that the shipments have produced excellent results, as shown by the fact that a representative of English firms has recently been in Iowa buying up all the available butter supply for export.

There is constantly increasing demand for the farmers' bulletins, and it is the Secretary's purpose, if he secures the necessary funds, not only to increase the circulation of the documents, but to largely increase the range of subjects covered.

Mr. Wilson thinks there should be several new weather stations, and is also of the opinion that the forecast work can, with an increase of money to be devoted to that purpose, be made more serviceable to the country at large.

### NO CONTEST OVER ANNEXATION.

**Only Question as to the Form of Government for Hawaii.**

TACOMA, Wash., Sept. 29.—In an interview last night with a Ledger reporter Senator John L. Wilson said there would be no contest in the Senate over the annexation of Hawaii. The only question that would arise would be over the matter of government, and a plan had already been broached by several Senators which is was thought would meet all requirements. It would be of territorial form, with two houses, the upper house and the governor to be appointed and the lower house to be elected. The governor would be from this country and nominated by the President, subject to the approval of the Senate.

**Deserters Joining the Anglo-Egyptian Army.**

SUAKIN, Sept. 29.—Governor Parsons has started from Massowah to Kassala, probably in connection with the cession of that place by the Italians to the British. It is reported that Osman Digna, the famous general of the Mahdi, has gone to Omdurman, the military camp of the dervishes near Khartoum. Deserters from Osman Digna's forces have reached Sinkat and are joining the Anglo-Egyptian army.

### MADE A PARTY ISSUE.

**Suit for Criminal Libel Against a Canadian Publisher.**

MONTREAL, Sept. 29.—What promises to be the most celebrated case that has ever occupied the courts of the Dominion is being heard in the court of Queen's Bench in this city. It is a suit for criminal libel brought by J. I. Tarte, minister of public works for the Dominion, against William Alexander Grenier, publisher of the Libre Parole. The trial is being made a party one between the Liberals, who are at present in power, and the Conservatives, who are in opposition. The Conservatives hope to bring out damaging facts enough against the Liberals during the trial to cause the downfall of the party.

Mr. Tarte has been for years a political organizer. At first he was the minister in that direction of the Conservatives, and then, for some reason, he published a number of letters which compromised the Conservatives and brought about the celebrated McGree filed, which caused the retirement of Sir Hector Langevin, the imprisonment of several members of parliament, and gave the first blow to the party which had then been in power for nearly seventeen years in succession. As a reward for his services to the Liberal party he was made minister of public works when Sir Wilfred Laurier came into power, and his enemies say that they would have liked to shake him, but did not dare to, because he knew too much.

The defense, which is conducted by A. C. Carrollier, who is considered the sharpest lawyer in Canada; Calixo Lebouile, the leader of the government faction opposed to Mr. Tarte, and Mr. Taillon, ex-Conservative premier of the province of Quebec, has called sixty witnesses, including the premier, Sir Wilfred Laurier, who attends court every day, with great inconvenience to himself and the affairs of state, all the members of the ministry and several of the most prominent members of the opposition.

**A Liberal Succeeded by a Liberal.**

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The result of the election yesterday in the East division of Denbighshire, for a member of Parliament to succeed the late Rt. Hon. Sir George Osborne Morgan, Bart. (Liberal), was a Liberal victory, with a majority of 2,237, for Mr. Samuel Moss.

**Plague Search Party Mobbed.**

BOMBAY, Sept. 29.—A plague search party has been robbed at Igapuri. Four members of the party, including a surgeon, were severely wounded.

# Second Edition.

## WOLCOTT AND CRANE.

### Massachusetts Republicans Name the Old Ticket.

**Party Principles Promulgated in the Platform**

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—The Republicans of Massachusetts, through their delegates, nominated candidates for state offices at the convention held in Music hall today. There was a good attendance, and the plans of the state committee for the conduct of the session, as perfected at previous meetings, were carried out. The delegates began to arrive early, and long before the hour appointed for the opening of the convention scores were in their places. By a skillful plan adopted by the managers, whereby county delegates were given seats together, much confusion was avoided and those entitled to do so found their places with little trouble. The hall was decorated with flags and bunting in profusion, and an orchestra in one of the galleries played popular airs at intervals.

It was half an hour past 10 o'clock, the time appointed for the session to open, when the members of the state committee appeared on the platform, headed by Colonel A. H. Goeting of Springfield, who was to be temporary chairman of the convention. Meanwhile the delegates had amused themselves by cheering favorite selections when the orchestra played them, and by generously applauding the leaders of the party as they came in. Colonel Goeting swung the gavel, calling the convention to order, just after 10:30

GOVERNOR WOLCOTT.

o'clock. The call for the convention was read by Secretary Thomas Talbot of Billerica, and in a brief but complimentary speech Major J. Henry Gould of Boston nominated Colonel Goeting as temporary chairman, and named Thomas Talbot for temporary secretary. The nomination was unanimously accepted.

Prayer was then offered by Rev. George A. Gordon, D. D., of the New Old South Church, Boston, after which the temporary chairman addressed the delegates, as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention: I congratulate you on this splendid attendance, particularly in an off year, which emphasizes the fact that the Republican party is active, alert and on guard. A year ago, in this very hall, we ratified the nomination of William McKinley, and selected candidates for state offices, who received a vote surpassing expectations. Today we are assembled here for a similar purpose, and I am sure you will nominate a ticket which will command the confidence and respect of the voters at the polls, and receive one of Massachusetts's old-fashioned Republican majorities.

Gentlemen of the convention, we will now proceed to business, and I await your pleasure.

After the report of the committee on credentials had been disposed of, the committee on permanent organization recommended the selection of Colonel W. S. B. Hopkins of Worcester for president, of twenty vice presidents-at-large, headed by George S. Boutwell of Groton, of one hundred and fifty vice presidents, led by Dana Malone of Greenfield, of Thomas Talbot of Billerica for secretary, and three assistants. President Hopkins's address was freely punctuated by applause, and much laughter was occasioned as the witty and searching shots of oratory were delivered at the opponents of the party. Colonel Melvin O. Adams, chairman of the committee on resolutions, then presented the following platform, which was received with applause which lasted for several minutes.

**The Platform.**

Twelve months ago a party, one great, put forward a platform of devastation and destruction. Upon it, under new and strange leadership, stood candidates who violently advocated the purposes of disorder—disorder in our currency, in our financial system, in the execution of law and the administration of justice. Today that mass of dream and delusion is spurned even by the Nebraska farmers who voted for it, and who now know the fallacy of the deadly paradox between wheat and the white metal clothed with free-silver heresies, that some platform floats an abandoned derelict upon a turbulent sea, slashed now and then from some volcanic rock by a Deba and Altgeld, or even, as yesterday, by somebody or other in our own state, but never again to enter the harbor of American confidence, to threaten and affright.

To that creed of Bryanism and disorder the St. Louis platform stood opposed. It won the fight in behalf of principle and national honor. But the Republican party has done more than win; it has scrupu-

CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.


**DEVON WATERPROOF BOX CLOTHS**

In all shades, for

**Livery Top Coats.**

COMMERFORD, TAILOR,
230 Thames Street, Corner Perry Wharf.

BARGAINS.

**Straw Mattings.**

Reversible Smyrna Rugs, 9x12 ft., $16 each.
5 Mahogany and Gilt Parlor Suits,
5 Dining Room Sets.
This furniture will be sold very cheap for cash.
Gustave Hamilton, Over 204 Thames St.
E. W. LAWTON'S CARPET ROOM.


### TO ACQUIRE GREENLAND.

**Rumor That the United States is Negotiating with Denmark.**

LONDON, Sept. 29.—There is a rumor in Canadian circles that the government of the United States has made overtures to the government of Denmark with the object of acquiring Greenland from the latter country.

### DRIVEN AWAY.

**Branding Causes the Seals to Leave Behring Sea.**

VICTORIA, British Columbia, Sept. 29.—The Wild Swan of the British Behring Sea patrol has arrived in this port. She brings confirmation of the small catch by schooners in Behring sea. According to the story told by one of her officers, Professor Jordan's electrical apparatus for branding the seals proved a failure, and hot irons were used to brand a few. Last year's branding operations have been the means of driving the seals to New islands, north of Japan, where, it is said, the Japanese have been reaping a harvest of seals.

**Neal Dow Comfortable, But Weaker.**

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 29.—General Neal Dow passed a more comfortable night than he did Monday. He was weaker this morning, however, and it seemed impossible that he could survive long.

**The Yellow Fever Record.**

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 29.—Five cases of yellow fever and two deaths in this city had been reported at noon.

BILOXI, Miss., Sept. 29.—Official report of the Mississippi state board of health for yesterday: Total yellow fever cases to date, 157; yellow fever under treatment, 73; new cases, 13; deaths yesterday, 1; total deaths to date, 6.

**Governor Pingree in Venezuela.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The Evening Journal says that Governor Hazen Pingree of Michigan is in Venezuela. Purser Webber of Red Line steamer Caracas, which arrived at Brooklyn yesterday, says: "We transferred Governor Pingree and his secretary from steamer Venezuela, which left here September 15, from Caracas to La Guayan, September 22. Governor Pingree said nothing of his purpose in visiting Venezuela."

**Three Children Perish in a Burning House.**

ALMA, Neb., Sept. 29.—The farm-house of A. J. Gordon was burned last night and three children perished. The children were left alone by the father, who went to the barn. He returned in twenty minutes and found his home in flames. Gordon was dangerously burned in his efforts to save his children, and may die.

**A POSSIBILITY IN SWEDISH IRON MAKING.**

The Sacolsh waterfall of Kraergale, the most powerful in Europe, is estimated at 160,000 horse-power. Dr. Gustave de Laval, the inventor of the famous turbine, and M. Gin, the inventor of the process for making rubies, are arranging to put to work this enormous store of long-wasted energy. For what is asked by M. F. Laur. This writer discusses of the matter by assuming that a few thousand horse-power will be needed for aluminum, rubies, carbide of calcium, cerium, carborundum and sodium; but that, on the most plausible hypothesis, from 110,000 to 150,000 horse-power will be used for freezing. As it has been found practicable to obtain electricity 20,000 tons of iron a year with 1,000 horse-power, the falls of Kraergale can throw on the market 3,000,000 tons of iron or steel. "What an avalanche! and how all our plans may be turned upside down by it!"

It is to be borne in mind always that our war with Spain is not a "brain spatterer," would-be legislative" struggle, but merely a part of Hanna's campaign for the Ohio Senatorship. This fact reduces its seriousness.—New York World.


One of the Finest and Rarest Collections

—OF—

**Inlaid, Carved and Empire Furniture.**

OLD CHINA, SILVER, BRONZES, SHEFFIELD PLATE.

Elegant Carved Hall Seats as Chests.

Empire and English Hall Clocks,

FRENCH AND COLONIAL MIRRORS.

A Fine Collection of Goods Lately Imported.

—AT—

**BURLINGHAM'S ART ROOMS,**

88 Mill Street.

**YOU'RE NOT AN EXPERT**

in the judgment of clothing. You can't be. Men who have devoted a life-time to the business are not always. Your absolute safety lies only in buying clothes from a reputable maker endorsed by an honorable merchant.

Our clothes are reputable. We are not afraid to guarantee every garment, which means "Money back if you want it." We don't hesitate to tell you that our clothes contain the highest amount of intrinsic value at any price named.

Suits, $10 to $25.
Overcoats, $10 to $25.

Few merchants can equal the cloth-quality, tailoring or fit; none can surpass.

Newport One Price Clothing Co.,

Leading Clothiers, Hatters and Outfitters,
200 THAMES STREET, 208

**FOR SALE.**

**Good Horse; Cheap.**

INQUIRE OF

EDWARD A. BROWN,
274 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.

**BRACE UP**

BY TAKING

**Powell's Beef, Wine and Iron.**

MADE BY

Frank L. Powell, Dispensing Chemist

Corner Thames and Pelham Streets, Newport, R. I.

**THE BEE HIVE.**

**Buy Your Cloaks of Headquarters!**

We are headquarters for having the best variety in the city—We are headquarters for having the best-fitting and most stylish garments in the city—We are headquarters on cloaks because our prices are always lower than others in the city.

A few pointers to guide you to our prices:

| | |
|---|---|
| LADIES' BEAVER CLOTH JACKETS, STYLISH CUT AND MADE, ALL SIZES, OTHERS ASK $3.75, AT | $2.75 |
| LADIES' FANCY BOUCLE JACKETS, MADE OF HEAVY AND DURABLE CLOTH, OTHERS ASK $7.50, AT | 5.00 |
| LADIES' FINE KERSEY CLOTH JACKETS, OF AN EXCELLENT QUALITY CLOTH, OTHERS ASK $9.50, AT | 6.50 |
| LADIES' NOVELTY CLOTH JACKETS, MADE OF HEAVY CLOTH AND AN ENTIRE NEW WEAVE OF CLOTH, OTHERS ASK $15.00, AT | 8.50 |
| LADIES' AND MISSES' TAN JACKETS OF FINE KERSEY CLOTH, HALF LINED WITH CHANGEABLE SILK, A VERY NOBBY GARMENT, OTHERS ASK $22.50, AT | 10.00 |
| MISSES' TAN JACKETS OF HEAVY CLOTH AND WELL MADE, OTHERS ASK $6.00, AT | 3.50 |
| MISSES' JACKETS IN TAN AND BLACK OF GOOD CLOTH, OTHERS ASK $7.50, AT | 5.00 |
| CHILDREN'S JACKETS, 4 TO 14 YEARS, FROM SIZES EACH UP TO | 10.50 |

Winter Weight Jackets of new styles

| | |
|---|---|
| EXTRA FINE QUALITY SATTEEN WAISTS, ALL SIZES, REGULAR VALUE $1.50, AT | .95 |
| PLAIN WAISTS LINED THROUGHOUT IN PRETTY DESIGN, REGULAR VALUE $1.50, AT | .95 |
| PLAID WAISTS OF SILK AND WOOL MATERIAL, REGULAR VALUE $3.50, AT | 2.25 |
| FLANNEL WAISTS OF HEAVY MATERIAL AND LINED THROUGHOUT, REGULAR VALUE $2.50, AT | 1.25 |

**DRESS SKIRTS.**

THE GREAT DEMAND FOR FOLDED DRESS SKIRTS HAS PROMPTED US TO BUY IN SUCH AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY, THE LIKE OF WHICH IS NOT USUALLY SEEN IN ANY ONE STORE IN NEWPORT. THEY ARE MADE OF THE LATEST STYLE OF MATERIAL AND IN ALL THE POPULAR SHADES. PRICES RANGE FROM

**$1.75 to $6.50 each.**

WE ARE ALSO SHOWING A FULL LINE OF NEW BLACK SKIRTS MADE OF VARIOUS KINDS OF MATERIAL, EITHER WORSTED OR SILK. PRICES RANGE FROM

**$1.95 to $8.75 each.**

STORE OPEN MONDAY EVENINGS.

22d September, 1897.

☞ The new tariff advances the price of Oriental rugs very materially, but we are selling out our stock at half the regular prices.

**Unusual Sacrifice of Oriental Rugs.**

5 large Dining Room and Parlor Rugs at $73; worth $150.
3 very large Library and Parlor Rugs at $99; worth $175.
7 extra fine Parlor Rugs at $123; worth $250.
87 perfect, rich Fireplace, Sofa and Bedroom Rugs at $12.50 only.
11 most beautiful Kazak Rugs at $27 only.
14 exquisite Antique Rugs of medium sizes at $50.
9 very choice Oblong Antiques at $75.
3 very rare and large Antique Rugs at $175; worth $400.

KAZANJIAN & CO., - - - - - - - KAZANJIAN BUILDING.

☞ We are closing out our business entirely.

# This Morning's News.

## WILLIAMS HAD HIS WAY.

### Democratic Convention Attended by Scenes of Excitement.

Worcester, Mass., Sept. 29.—The Democratic state convention, called for 11 o'clock this morning, was not organized until [illegible] hour for a long wrangle. The [illegible] was adjourned at 2:15 p. m. for a period of 15 minutes, but the adjournment was extended in the hope of [illegible] during harmony. There, however, [illegible] Philip Doherty, who was [illegible] but that [illegible] the convention [illegible] Williams. Attempts were made to have Dr. Coughlin [illegible] the state committee, [illegible] Mr. Williams. Cheering had been [illegible] to use the party [illegible]. Matters were [illegible] the excitement was nearly equal to that of a year ago, even though not a [illegible] of delegates who had been chosen were on hand. Talking [illegible] the proceedings indicate the existence of five divisions in the party—the Williams following, the anti-Williams body and the gold Democracy.

The [illegible] which [illegible] the last state [illegible] were all [illegible] to Williams and [illegible] to Bryan and the Chicago convention. Williams wanted no [illegible] platform, and [illegible] members of the state committee-at-large. The proposition [illegible] of that organization [illegible] the suggestion that they [illegible] given rise for suspicion, but Mr. Williams [illegible] personal demand for his [illegible] and it was [illegible] this that the convention [illegible].

Congressman Fitzgerald's name was the first factor of the convention. He rose [illegible] on the question of [illegible] the state committee-at-large. Then he launched forth on the Bryan [illegible] and the new national [illegible]. There was an uproar at once. Shouts arose in every part of the room. The chairman held that Mr. Fitzgerald could speak, but must confine himself to the question. Finally he held that Mr. Fitzgerald had forfeited his right to speak and called on him to resume his seat. Mr. Fitzgerald refused, and his adherents rushed forward and offered to sustain him by physical force if necessary. The [illegible] convention was [illegible] pandemonium until he knocked off the head of the gavel.

GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS.

Finally Mr. Williams moved forward with his [illegible] bearing. The opportunity for the general hubbub [illegible] hands majestically, but the noise only rose higher. Two-thirds of the delegates were on their feet and [illegible] yelling at once. The Hayes men forced their way to the front along the aisle, and grouped in [illegible] Fitzgerald, who only said, "We [illegible] spent its force in a few minutes. [illegible] Mr. Williams suggested that as a compromise Mr. Fitzgerald be allowed to speak five minutes. He is a [illegible] of the City of Worcester. He [illegible] "It is not right," he declared, "that a man be put up to speak and then be [illegible] by the organization of the party." He proceeded to scold Mr. Fitzgerald for charging him with inactivity during the last campaign, and disloyalty to the Chicago platform. Mr. Fitzgerald did not reply, and the storm seemed for the time to blow over.

At 3:15 the convention adjourned for an hour. The convention was again called to order at 5:20 o'clock. Senator Gallivan, chairman of the committee on resolutions, reported three of the [illegible] designed to be [illegible] the convention [illegible].

At this point Joseph H. Sullivan took the floor [illegible] in behalf of Fitzgerald. Mr. Sullivan said he [illegible] Fitzgerald [illegible] Democrat [illegible] Lord Salisbury [illegible] Democrat [illegible] Mr. Williams [illegible] Fitzgerald did not [illegible] ly, and the storm seemed for the time to blow over.

At 8:15 the convention adjourned for an hour. The convention was again called to order at 9

## ABOUT APPLES.

### The Crop Not so Large This Year as Last.

"The American apple crop this year throughout the apple producing regions of the continent will not be as large as last year," said a wholesale fruit merchant in New York to a Washington Star reporter recently. "The damp weather of the past summer has rotted and played havoc with the fruit in some of the most productive states. Besides, the crops are large only every other year, and wherever there was an abundance of apples last season there is only a small crop this year. Hand-picked varieties are now selling at from $1.50 to $4 a barrel, according to quality, and a little later in the season an advance from 75 cents to $1.25 on a barrel may be expected.

"The fruit is grown in almost every part of the United States, but it grows best in two states—New York and North Carolina. The second named produces only one fine apple, but that is surpassed by none other. Many varieties are raised in this state, the best of which are the Baldwin, the King and the Newtown pippin. The Newtown pippin is the most widely known variety. In color it is a delicate green, with a light pink blush that deepens toward the side where the sun has shone longest. Its coat is very smooth and strong. The flesh is firm and crisp, yielding readily to mastication, but not crumbling, as some of the softer apples. This variety is used principally for the foreign trade, not only on account of its firmness, but because it is hardier than any other kind of American apple. It will stand long voyages, and therefore it is shipped in large quantities to the most remote countries. It is the favorite apple of Prince Bismarck, who has paid as high as $20 for a barrel such as would sell here for $6.

"Next in popularity to the Newtown pippin comes the Baldwin. This is a dark red apple of medium size. It grows abundantly throughout New York state and New Jersey. Like the Newtown pippin it keeps for a long time, and is in great demand for winter eating. The Baldwin is the apple of the people. It is sold in every grocery store, restaurant, railroad station, car and on street stands in nearly every city of the Union.

"The King is next in demand. This is a very fine variety of the fruit. It is a bright glossy red, free from blemish, and quite sweet. The meat is whiter and softer than the Newtown pippin, but it is not as fresh to the taste. It is a large apple, and, as its name implies, it is autocrat of the apple family, but like all other exalted personages, it cannot long withstand the ravages of time.

"New Jersey turns out a very deceptive apple—the sweet greening. This looks like the common cooking apple which growsin nearly every state in the Union. But it is as sweet as the Baldwin, and is large and firm. Its coat is a very pale yellowish green, sometimes almost white. It is rather sticky, but the skin is thin and tender. The best way to eat it is to rinse it in lukewarm water, and bite it off without peeling it. If peeled and quartered it will not taste half so good. This variety is grown almost altogether in Monmouth county, N. J. Nearly all of the crops are shipped to the New York market, and the greater part of each crop is consumed in this city.

"North Carolina sends us a magnificent red apple almost as large as a good-sized cantaloupe. This apple is grown abundantly in the mountainous regions of the old colony, where it requires little cultivation. The fruit is often so large that a quart measure will only hold one apple.

"Virginia sends to the New York market a pippin which for flavor is not excelled by any other apple grown on this continent. The fruit is known as the Albemarle pippin, and is grown quite extensively in and around Rockfish Gap, partly in Albemarle and partly in Nelson county. More than forty years ago a barrel or two of these pippins were sent as a present to Queen Victoria, and from that day to this they have been the favorite apple of her court.

"Apples form a considerable part of our exports to Europe, about 1,500,000 barrels being shipped annually. Most of the exports go to England and Germany, where the fruit sells readily at from $3 to $14 a barrel. In packing for shipment each apple is first carefully wrapped in soft white tissue paper and then in stronger brown paper. Then the fruit is packed in barrels so tightly that it cannot shift with the rolling of the vessel. Nearly all the foreign buyers send to this city for their apples.

"The apple grower who ships his fruit to Europe does so without the slightest trouble to himself so far as the handling of the fruit is concerned. He delivers it at the shipping point, rail or water as the case may be, nearest his orchard, and then it passes under the control of the commission merchant to whom it is consigned. The commission merchant in New York pays all charges on it, and assumes full care of it from that time until it is sold in Europe. The proceeds are remitted by cable. The returns are prompt and the apple grower living anywhere within a thousand miles of the shipping port gets his money usually within two weeks."

## RIFLE PRACTICE OF THE STATE MILITIA.

The following general order, issued by the adjutant general yesterday, has been anticipated by militiamen. Interest in the trophies is very great this year, and the contest between the teams is expected to be close. The brigade orders will be issued this week:

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.
Adjutant General's Office,
Providence, Sept. 22, 1897.

General Orders, No. 33:

The season of rifle practice for the season of 1897 is hereby extended to Oct. 8.

The annual competition for team and individual prizes in the Rhode Island Militia will be held at the State rifle range, East Providence, between the 5th and 8th of October.

Brig. Gen. Hiram Kendall, commanding Brigade R. I. Militia and in charge of the rifle ranges of the State, under General Orders, No. 16, A. G. O., c. s. will issue detailed orders for the competitions for the two highest scores of sharpshooters, for the two highest scores of marksmen and for the trophies.

The team winning the regimental trophy will carry the tri-color for the ensuing year.

By order of
ELISHA DYER,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
FREDERIC M. SACKETT,
Adjutant General.

## TIVERTON IN THE DISTRICT COURT.

Tiverton had the exclusive call at the criminal session of the district court yesterday. Liquors of Manuel Silvia seized similar were condemned, and John Frer, arraigned on a charge of keeping for sale in Silvia's place, pleaded guilty and was fined $20 and costs, and sentenced to ten days in the Newport county jail; he at once began serving his time. Delaney Wilcox was tried on a charge of rape on Florence Wilcox, a girl about thirteen years of age. He was adjudged probably guilty, and bound over in $2,000 for appearance before the grand jury. Having no bondsman, he went to jail.

**Shake Into Your Shoes**

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It rests painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmstead, Le Roy, N. Y.

## THE OGDEN GOELET WILL.

The will of the late Ogden Goelet was filed for probate in New York yesterday. The petition places the value of the real estate at over $5,000,000, and the value of the personal property at over $400,000. His widow is bequeathed all his shares of stock of the Metropolitan Opera House, an annual income of $150,000, the income of $200,000, and the Fifth avenue residence and other real estate for life, after her death to become part of the residuary estate. Other real estate is left in trust to furnish the annuity to his wife, the remaining net income to be divided between his son Robert and his daughter, Mary Wilson Goelet.

On his son attaining the age of twenty-five he is to receive the entire net income of one half of the residuary estate. In addition, when he reaches the age of twenty-five he is to be given $500,000 out of the residuary estate. Then the son is to get one half of the residuary estate, and the other half goes to the daughter in trust.

The will appoints the widow, Mary R. Goelet, executrix; his brother, Robert Goelet; his friend, George De Witt, and his son, Robert Goelet, Jr., executors and trustees.

## BROWN POPLIN.

The blouse with transverse trimmings continues in favor. The model shown in the accompanying illustration is a charming example of this. New features are not lacking in it, either, for the rever, turning back from a novel arrangement of lace, is very artistic. The gown is of brown poplin, with bands of black satin. The design on the edge of the rever, and between the rows of satin at the foot, is done in satin braid, also black. The deep belt with sash ends is also of black satin.

The sleeves are after a popular model, having two jockeys above a shirred sleeve having two tiny frills on the top. The lace, gathered to form transverse folds, is of a yellowish tint. Ruffles of the same finish the sleeves and the stock collar, which is of lace laid in folds.

The hat shows the tendency to rakishness. Most of the new models are tilted up at one side, or a little to the side at front or back. This one is of black felt, with a soft crown of furry black plush. Black feathers and creamy lace are used for trimming, with rosettes of rose-colored velvet under the brim.

## PORTSMOUTH.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

Mr. John Francis Brownell, while engaged in painting for Mr. Colby C. Mitchell of Bristol Ferry, fell from a staging Monday, breaking an arm and dislocating his collar-bone.

The Rhode Island Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends will be held in Newport Thursday at 10:30 o'clock.

Mrs. Elmer Coggeshall has returned from Yarmouth, where she has been visiting her sister.

Mrs. Ellery G. Brownell and her daughter Grace are visiting Mrs. Brownell's daughter, Mrs. Leander W. Coggeshall.

Mr. Henry Anthony has purchased of the Smith heirs thirty-five acres of land north of the mill farm on Wapping road.

Mrs. Susie W. Almy returned Monday from a visit to Wickford.

Mrs. Joseph Anthony went to Newport Tuesday to visit her sister, Mrs. Phebe Goddard.

Miss Nancy G. Chase and Miss Elenora Thompson were guests Sunday of Mrs. Charles Grinnell.

Mrs. Christiana Sisson is at Mr. Daniel A. Peckham's.

Miss Lulu Carter is guest of her aunt, Miss Kate L. Durfee.

Mrs. and Miss Greenman have returned to their home in Kingston.

## LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mr. W. W. Marvel, Jr., entered the Harvard Dental School today.

—Mr. William H. Lawton is seriously ill at his residence on Broadway.

—The private coachmen of Newport will give a social and dance tonight.

—Miss M. E. Tobin has returned from a visit to the millinery openings in New York.

—Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Rooney and Miss Dorothy Rooney are spending a few days in New York.

—Dr. W. B. Hopkins gave a dinner last night, and Mrs. A. J. Drexel and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer entertained at luncheon yesterday.

—A large and interested audience gathered at Mrs. Samuel Colman's residence on Red Cross avenue yesterday afternoon to hear Mrs. Marsh's and Miss Gile's Shakespearian talk, and much enthusiasm was expressed, as well as anticipation for Friday, when "The Tempest" will be given with appropriate music, for which tickets may be obtained at the Newport National Bank.

## NOSTALGIA.

All through their lives men build or dream them homes,
Longing for peace and quiet and household love;
All through their lives—though offering hecatombs
To worldly pleasures and the shows thereof,

And at the last, life-sick, with still the same
Unconquerable desire within their breast,
They yearn for Heaven, and murmur its dear name,
Deeming it, more than mortal homes are, blest.

—[Richard Burton, in Harper's for October.

## FANCIES.

"The mills of the gods grind slowly," remarked the philosopher.

"Geared too low, eh?" queried the cyclist.—[Puck.

She—Isn't Colonel Oldbore the worst fellow for firing off old saws and sayings?

He—A regular Maximgun, eh?—[Brooklyn Life.

Clara—Was he bashful?

Maude—I should say so. I had to tell him at last that I would certainly scream if he attempted to kiss me.—[Brooklyn Life.

He—My dear, I wish you would remember—er—

She—Well, remember what?

He—That originally woman was merely a side issue.—[Brooklyn Life.

Stranger within the gates—So your land is exhausted, is it?

Melancholy inhabitant—Quite exhausted. I don't believe I shall be able to raise any more money on it, to speak of.—[Puck.

Mr. Mann—What a beautiful girl that Miss Doucer is! She's a perfect picture.

Mrs. Mann—Yes, a living picture; she just poses, and never has a word to say for herself.—[Boston Transcript.

Husband—You deceived me cruelly. The day when I asked you to be mine you had told me that you had taken cookery lessons.

Wife—But, surely, you could not expect me to do the cooking. I took the lessons so that I could oversee the work.

Husband—Then why don't you?

Wife—And have Margaret leave, the same as all the others? That's just like a man.—[Boston Transcript.

## PERSONALS.

....Mayor Ashley of New Bedford has returned there, and, it is said, has entirely recovered from his prolonged illness.

....The health of Olive Schreiner, the well-known writer, author of "Life on an Ostrich Farm," is causing anxiety to her London friends.

....The mayor of Ferrara, Italy, when lately compelled to be absent, determined to constitute his wife deputy mayor. She discharged all her official functions with such vigor and ability that on the mayor's return he discovered that nobody needed him back.

....Dr. William C. Carter has resigned his position as assistant professor of comparative physiology and demonstrator of physiology at the University of Pennsylvania to accept the professorship of physiology at the University of Texas, Galveston.

....Secretary of the Navy John D. Long returned to Washington yesterday from his vacation, looking exceptionally well, and had a long conference with Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, who is going away on Friday. Secretary Long will at once begin the preparation of his annual report.

....The bronze monument to be erected in San Francisco to the memory of Robert Louis Stevenson, the novelist, has been successfully cast. The statue will represent a Spanish galleon under full sail, that being considered the most representative emblem of Stevenson's work. The monument is expected to be ready for dedication October 16.

....Senator Hawley of Connecticut was a passenger on American transport liner Mobile, which arrived in New York Monday from London. He was accompanied by his wife and two daughters. Senator Hawley went to Europe early in August to stay with his wife at her English home at Halstead, Essex county. He returned to Hartford, Conn., yesterday afternoon.

....Herbert A. Giles, who has been appointed professor of Chinese in Cambridge University, England, received his education at the Charterhouse, London, and went to China in the British consular service in 1867. For twenty-five years he was consul at Ningpo. He has written a great many works on the Chinese language and literature, his most important work being a Chinese-English dictionary, the compilation of which occupied eighteen years.

....The London Daily Chronicle recites an interesting incident of the queen's present visit to Scotland. Ambassador Hay was staying with Sir John Clark when the queen arrived at Deeside. As usual, Sir John went to the station at Ballater to meet her majesty. He took Colonel Hay with him. The queen noticed Sir John's companion, but did not immediately recognize him, and asked who he was. On being informed, she asked to have the American ambassador brought to her, and received him with great cordiality.

## GLASS UMBRELLAS.

It is rumored that before long glass umbrellas will be in general use—that is, umbrellas covered with the new spun-glass cloth. These, of course, will afford no protection from the rays of the sun, but they will possess one obvious advantage, namely, that they can be held in front of the face when meeting the wind and rain, and at the same time the user will be able to see that he does not run into unoffending individuals or lampposts. But what say the lovers—the seaside holiday lovers—who are to be seen on every beach round the coast, with their backs to the cliff or a handy boat, with unfurled, old-style umbrella in front of them, leaving nothing to the gaze of the inquisitive save the soles of their four shoes? Surely they will revolt against the innovation.—[Westminster Gazette.

**BABY'S SKIN**

In all the world there is no other treatment so pure, so sweet, so safe, so speedy, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, and hair, and eradicating every humor, as warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure.

**Cuticura**

Is sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "All About the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free.

EVERY HUMOR From Pimples to Scrofula cured by CUTICURA.

**HUCKINS'**

Introduced 1856 **SOUPS**

FOR FAMILY USE.

In these soups, made of [illegible] tender, fully and [illegible] flavored.

These soups are a clear [illegible] and a much better extract than other brands.

DRUGGISTS.

DOWNING'S
**Rum and Quinine**
FOR THE HAIR.

An elegant toilet preparation for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, rendering it soft and glossy, curing all diseases of the scalp. Free from all irritating matter, it softens the hair when hard or dry, acting upon the roots, keeps the scalp in a healthy condition.

PREPARED ONLY BY
DOWNING BROTHERS,
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**WRIGHT'S ODONTINE**
FOR THE TEETH.
Manufactured by
James T. Wright, Pharmacist,
22 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

**W. H. STRATFORD,**
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HAZARD, HAZARD & CO'S.
THE ORIGINAL NO. 6 COLOGNE.
ALL SIZES.
Colgate & Co's Perfumes and Toilet Soaps.
Prescriptions put up with care and dispatch.
Telephone. Night Clerk.
Bellevue Avenue, corner Levin Street.

**Celery and Dandelion Bitters.**

This remedy, as the name indicates, tones up the nerves and stimulates the liver. It contains, in addition to celery and dandelion, the best properties of cellaya bark, rendering it an excellent appetizer.

75 cents a bottle.

PREPARED BY
Geo. A. Wood, - - Druggist,
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WM. H. COTTON,
Druggist and Apothecary,
OLD No. 115, NEW No. 220 THAMES STREET
NEWPORT, R. I.

CONFECTIONERY.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

If you want something nice for evening or theatre party, you should get some of our BON BONS and CANDY. All warranted fresh and to be of the highest quality. All connoisseurs appreciate the excellence of

**Frasch's**
BON BONS AND CANDIES.
YOU WILL FIND OUR PRICES RIGHT.

Our ice cream is unsurpassed by any for quality. It is delicious and healthful. Try

FRASCH'S ICE CREAM, All Flavors.

C. F. Frasch,
170 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT.

**Fenton's Home-made Candies**
Bon Bons, Chocolates a Specialty.
Fancy Baskets, Bonbonieres, Dinner and Cotillion Favors.
128 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

**Arctic Ice Co.,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL ICE.

This company is prepared to furnish ice of the best quality and in any quantity desired.

Prompt attention and delivery by experienced drivers. Telephone connection.

OFFICE, COMMERCIAL WHARF.

JOHN H. GREENE, Supt.

SHINGLES to Close Lots.
Shaved Cedar, Pine,
Red Wood, Cypress,
Sawed Cedar.
CASH PRICES LOW.

Hammett's Lumber Yard,
321 THAMES STREET.

WHY
use shells loaded with fine blasting powder,
WHEN
We load them for $2.00 a hundred with "Hazzard's" rifle powder.
AT SOUTHWICK'S,
Telephone.

D. SHANAHAN,
Hay and Grain,
AGENT FOR
SULPHO NAPTHOL,
The new disinfectant for stables and dwellings. [illegible]
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PERRY HOUSE,
WASHINGTON SQUARE.
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CENTRAL HOUSE,
PATT ROUND.
Open all the year round.
Winter rates from $2.[illegible] to $3.50 per day.
American and European plan.
Catering on special occasions.
Music hall.
A. BENZELIN, Prop.

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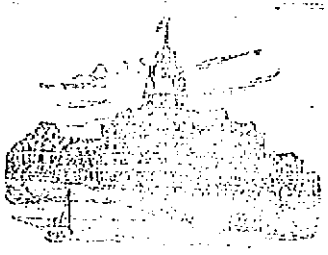

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Send for prices and [illegible]
Jamestown Furnished Cottages to Rent.
C. C. ENGWER.

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OVERLOOKING PARK SQUARE.
EVERETT HOUSE,
17th St. and 4th Ave., New York.
For convenience of shoppers and for pleasure. The Everett is in every respect modernized. Unsurpassed cuisine. European plan. Rooms [illegible]
WM. M. BATES. E. L. M. BATES.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
BOSTON.
American and European plan.
Most desirable located hotel in Copley Square, the most fashionable [illegible]
POINDEXTER & DUNN, Proprietors.
HERBERT E. DUNN, Manager.

ALL SEASONS.
Allen's Cafe, Easton's Beach.
Meals [illegible] at all hours.
Also TEA [illegible]
OYSTERS, CLAMS, SCALLOPS, FRIED, LIVE LOBSTERS, [illegible] FRIAD, CAKES AND ICE CREAM.
D. R. & J. T. ALLEN, Proprietors.
Telephone [illegible]

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ALL KINDS OF
STOVES,
From $3 to $10.
ALSO JUST ARRIVED,
50 Nice Toilet Sets,
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25 Nice Dinner Sets,
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**Outing Flannels.**

1,200 yards pink and blue outing flannels at 7c. a yard.

60 pairs white
**BLANKETS,**
Handsome red and blue borders, $1 per pair.

**WHITE SHAKER FLANNEL**
20 yards for $1.

Wm. B. Sherman, Jr.,
204 THAMES STREET.

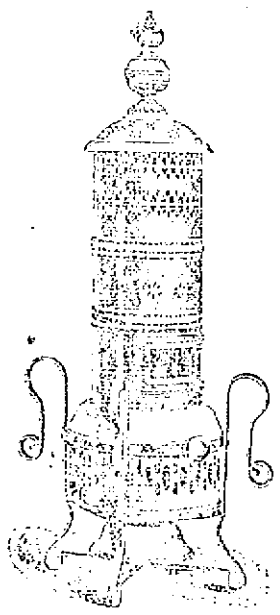
**FOR FALL GOODS.**

And we have them. The latest styles in plaids and novelty goods.

A great many of the fancy goods are in dress patterns which we cannot duplicate, so there will be no others like them in town. We have also the finest line of Taffeta Silk in the city.

Call and inspect the goods whether you wish to buy or not.

Whitfield Tuck Dry Goods Co



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50,000 FALL BULBS
Just arrived.
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ESTABLISHED 1867.
PETER FAERBER,
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Manufacturer of High Grade
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All Kinds of Mineral Waters.
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Near Newport. Good water; plenty of grass. For further particulars address Peckham Brothers, P. O. Box 105.

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The purity of the lily, the glow of the rose, [illegible]

NEWPORT DAILY NEWS AND THE NEWPORT JOURNAL.
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News, $6.00 a year. Journal, $2.00

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The Newport Journal contains the best matter in the Daily News each week, and will be sent anywhere in the United States, postage paid, for $2 a year in advance. Requests for change of address should give old address as well as the new.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements, without special position, $1 a square for the first insertion and 25 cents for each continuance. Ten lines, or less, nonpareil type (or five-sixths of an inch) make a square. Advertisements of five lines or less are taken at about one-half these rates. A discount is allowed on all advertisements ordered in the Daily for more than one week, or when both papers are used.

Yearly or Term Advertisers are limited to their immediate business, are guaranteed but five insertions in a week, and are allowed twenty-five changes a year. Electrotypes will be used without extra charge if solid metal; "wood backs" cannot be used with safety to the press.

Advertisers using both the daily and weekly papers receive a discount on the combined rates and gain the advantage of distinct classes of readers, no person reading both the daily and weekly. The Journal goes among people who read no other local paper.

PRINTING.

The News has six steam presses and has a large and well-appointed job printing office.

# Newport Daily News

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1897.

ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST ARE SOLICITED, AND WILL BE USED IN THE DAILY NEWS IF THEIR AUTHENTICITY IS KNOWN. COMMUNICATIONS OF ANY KIND SENT TO THIS PAPER MUST BE ACCOMPANIED IN ALL CASES WITH NAME OF SENDER OR THEY CANNOT BE PUBLISHED UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES.

## *THE SPRAGUES REUNITED.*

Rhode Islanders are always interested in what pertains to the historic family of the Sprague, so long intimately connected with the state's political and business interests. And so they will gladly take note of recent developments, as reported in the Washington papers, in substance as follows: After a separation of eighteen years, during which they have not looked upon each other's faces, and no word has passed between them, former Governor and former Senator William Sprague was reunited with his two daughters, Miss Portia Sprague and Miss Kitty Sprague, last Thursday. These two young women are daughters of Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague, daughter of Chief Justice Chase, who married Senator Sprague when he was the youngest "War Governor." Their married life was unhappy, and a divorce followed. Then the three daughters, Ethel, Portia and Kitty, were placed in their mother's care. Their father then married again.

When their parents parted Ethel Sprague was about five years of age, Portia was three, and Kitty two. Miss Ethel had a penchant for the stage. She became a pupil at the Lyceum School of Acting, Washington. Her sister, Miss Portia, by her mother's influence obtained a position in one of the government departments in Washington. Miss Portia has many of her mother's characteristics, among them independence of thought and a strong will. She soon learned that she was able to maintain herself without her mother's assistance, and she determined to break the long silence between herself and her father.

Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague went to Columbus, Ohio, a few weeks ago, leaving Miss Kitty in Miss Portia's care. That independent young woman determined to see the father whose features she could not even remember. She wrote to the former governor and asked him to come to Washington. Her father received the letter at his home at Narragansett Pier last week, and Thursday morning he arrived in Washington.

The meeting, after eighteen years, has been much discussed. The governor and his wife are going to Europe in a few days. It may be that, if their mother is informed by the meeting, Miss Portia and Miss Kitty will accompany their father and stepmother. It is understood that the latter is wealthy, and is deeply interested in the reconciliation.

## *ME TOO.*

In the Greater New York Tammany Hall is spilling some of Platt's wine. The Republican majority contingent has been dwelling for some time upon the evident fact that a most Tammany vote was cast in some districts against Platt by a divided Republican party. But it now appears that Platt is not the only one to be visited. Tammany voted for Van Brunt, as well as the Republican candidate. The majorities of Van Brunt over Platt in the districts of Governor Bryan and other prominent men by the Hall, will probably be found the will-o'-the-wisps for the politicians who will have a majority of the members to drive them to the source of land. The organization of Mayor Gilroy of Long Island City, if such it can properly be called, is very boiling to Tammany men. It, too, was formed in opposition to Platt, and yet it is claimed that it is a Tammany organization. Platt's friends say it is a Tammany organization. Tammany men say it is not. Platt's friends say that Tammany men helped to form it. Tammany men say that Platt's friends helped to form it. Platt's friends say that it is a Tammany organization because it is composed of men who are not friendly to Platt. Tammany men say that it is not a Tammany organization because it is composed of men who are not friendly to Platt. Platt's friends say that it is a Platt organization because it is composed of men who are not friendly to Tammany. Tammany men say that it is not a Platt organization because it is composed of men who are not friendly to Platt. Platt's friends say that it is a Tammany organization because it is composed of men who are not friendly to Platt. Tammany men say that it is not a Tammany organization because it is composed of men who are not friendly to Tammany. Platt's friends say that it is a Platt organization because it is composed of men who are not friendly to Platt

# WALCOTT AND CRANE.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

lously kept and promptly performed its promises. It has maintained the gold standard. It has given what the people wanted and believed in—a tariff to protect our labor and our industries, to furnish adequate revenue to our treasury—an American policy for the American people. We see a Republican President instituting an honest search for honest bimetallism which an international agreement alone can effect; under severe pressure for place, not merely maintaining, but wisely extending, the merit system in our civil service; declaring to other nations a policy dignified and firm without arrogance; patriotic always.

To the Republicans of Massachusetts state control is not new, but never has the sense of their responsibility been more alert. They maintain their fundamental belief in the un-sectarian free public school. They dare insist upon a full enforcement of the liquor law. They believe that the frequent approval of loans outside the debt limit is against wise municipal economy. They think the time has come to restrain the further extension of boards and commissions, and to promote the rational simplification of many now existing. They demand strict enforcement of all statutes and thereby a leaner blue book. Recognizing the importance of extending our commercial relations, they recommend the careful study of our consular service so that its efficiency and dignity may be increased. They would secure a safe and high citizenship, and they therefore urge that the laws of naturalization and immigration be so improved that our gates shall be promptly and tightly closed against all who are too ignorant to understand or too vicious to appreciate our institutions and laws. They declare that any man who is capable of assailing the foundations of credit and commerce by an adherence to Bryanism and the Chicago platform, or who maintains a vociferous silence when they are so assailed, should be considered as unfit to hold high municipal office or to administer state or federal functions.

Fortunate, twice fortunate, does the Republican party find itself today in state and nation. Surrounded by a cabinet in which Massachusetts has the right to feel especial pride, having an invincible patriotism which obliterates sections and ignores creeds and conditions, stands the President of the whole nation, William McKinley. With a manhood unstained by fear or bravado, by insincerity or selfish ambition, with wisdom in the councils of state, with dignity for the assemblies of men, with a gracious geniality which makes him the friend at every fireside in the commonwealth, stands the man, fit to rank with the great historic governors of Massachusetts, Roger Wolcott.

Again the Republican party calls upon the men of the commonwealth to re-assert their belief in the great fact that not principles alone or men alone are sufficient guaranty of good government, but that the honor of the state may be trusted only to that party which gives its voice to high and patriotic principles, and places them in the executive grasp of men honorable, wise, unselfish and patriotic. To a party animated by such principles and led by such a man this convention pledges its allegiance.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge was then recognized. As he stood up, he received a hearty greeting, with three cheers and a tiger. When quietness had been restored he said:

### Senator Lodge's Speech.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: I have risen to make a motion which you all anticipate, and which you will all support without a dissenting voice. I intend to move that Governor Wolcott be nominated by this convention for the place which he now holds. Before doing so, however, I will ask you to allow me to say a very few words by way of preface to the motion itself.

To present the name of Governor Wolcott to this convention is to me not only an honor but a personal pleasure. Therefore, not only as a Republican and as a citizen of Massachusetts, but as a friend, have I rejoiced that he has attained the highest office in the state, and still more that he has filled that great office with a distinction and success acknowledged by all men. The conventional phrases of political eulogy are easily spoken, but I have no desire to employ them on this occasion. The formal language of compliment is always idle and of little worth, but it is especially so when in the simple truth we can find a praise that outweighs all others.

Governor Wolcott came to the responsibilities of his office before he was chosen to the office itself. By the untimely death of Governor Greenhalge, in the prime of his manhood and ability, beloved and trusted by all our people, Governor Wolcott was suddenly called to be the head of the state. The tact, the sympathy, the dignity he showed under those sad and trying circumstances we all remember and shall not readily forget. A few months later he was nominated for the office which he then filled in all

HENRY CABOT LODGE.

but name. He was thus placed at the head of the party in a campaign the like of which has never been seen in the United States, and which it is to be fervently hoped we shall not behold again. In him as our leader we presented what we most desired to present, an absolute contrast to the leadership and methods of our opponents. By his character and conduct, by his vigorous speeches and his high principles alike, he proved a tower of strength to the party and a fit leader in that great contest for sound policies and good government. He was elected by the largest popular majority ever given to a governor in this state.

His course in office has been all that Massachusetts demands of her governors, and she demands much. He came to his office familiar with every branch of the government, owing to his years of service as lieutenant governor. He took up the reins with a practised hand. He has shown marked ability and untiring industry in dealing with his many perplexing duties. Large questions and questions of detail alike have received from him the same conscientious care and consideration. He has not hesitated to encounter differences of opinion when his sense of duty demanded it, and Massachusetts values more than anything else in a public servant the assurance that he is a man of convictions and possessed of the courage to stand by them. His administration has met with the approval of the people of the State without regard to party.

There is no need for me to say more, for Governor Wolcott's record of public service speaks for itself. Eminent in ability, spotless in reputation, eloquent in speech, guided by the purest motives in his public conduct, he commands the trust, the affection and the confidence of the people. He bears a name distinguished in our history from the days of the early Puritan governor of Connecticut to those of the brother who gave his young life to the cause of union and freedom. Too many men who bear honored names are content to live on their trademark without adding to its value. Too many fail to understand that a distinguished name imposes additional responsibilities and commands a larger devotion to the public weal. It is too often forgotten that

"They that on glorious ancestors enlarge
Produce their debt instead of their discharge."

It is therefore no slight eulogy to be able to say that to a name eminent in many generations for patriotism and public service, Governor Wolcott has added fresh distinction.

He has done still more than this. To the great office of governor of Massachusetts, the office of Winthrop and Adams and Andrew, which we hold so highly and guard so jealously, he has brought new lustre. Higher praise than this I cannot give. More than this no one can say. So I ask you not only to nominate him, but to manifest to him your hearty allegiance. I ask you to see that he receives at the ballot box the great majority which he has earned by his own service, and which he also deserves as the chosen representative in Massachusetts of the great Republican party, the party which has redeemed the country and led it out from the cold shades of depression and disaster into the warm sunlight of a reviving prosperity. I ask you to give him a great majority in November because he is an honor to the state, because he is a governor of Massachusetts worthy to stand among the foremost in that great line of chief magistrates, because he is a high-minded, able man, without fear and without reproach.

I move you, sir, that Roger Wolcott be declared by acclamation the nominee of this convention for the office of governor of the Commonwealth.

Senator Lodge's speech was listened to with marked attention and was frequently applauded, especially his eulogistic references to Governor Wolcott, and when he asked the convention to nominate by acclamation Governor Wolcott was thus placed in nomination.

### The Rest of the Ticket.

Congressman Moody then addressed the convention, presenting the name of Lieutenant Governor Crane for renomination.

The nomination was made by acclamation, after which the committee on credentials presented a revised report, which showed that 1,409 delegates were present.

Speaker of the House of Representatives John L. Bates, of Boston, presented the name of William A. Olin of Boston for secretary of the commonwealth; Albert C. Titcomb of Newburyport, that of E. P. Shaw of Newburyport for treasurer and receiver general; Senator A. S. Rose of Worcester, that of General John W. Kimball of Fitchburg for auditor, and ex-Lieutenant Governor William H. Haile of Springfield, who received an ovation when he arose, that of H. M. Knowlton of New Bedford for attorney general. These nominations were all made by acclamation.

## A BLAZE IN A BARN.

An alarm of fire from box 53 shortly after 4:30 o'clock this afternoon called a portion of the department to the vicinity of the Ocean House, where a lively fire was found in the upper story of a small barn at the west end of the group which constitutes the hotel stables. The barn has been used during the past summer for Mr. Chauncey M. Depew's horses, and the upper story as sleeping rooms for his stable employes. Mr. Depew left last Saturday, and it was supposed that the sleeping rooms had not been occupied since that time, but the police know the barn as a general bunking place, and it was probably occupied by some weary and penniless wanderer last night. The fire was undoubtedly caused by a match or from a pipe. The blaze burned a straw bed and worked up into and through the roof, burning the woodwork considerably on its way. The damage will not be more than $50. The barn is owned by Mr. Henry I. Barbey of New York, who purchased the Ocean House property last spring. Within about a quarter of an hour after the sounding of the alarm the firemen's work was finished and they were on their way back to the houses.

## ALONG SHORE.

Ferry-boat Fairhaven of the Fairhaven and New Bedford line has arrived at the Old Colony repair shop for her annual overhauling. The Beaver Tail is taking her place on the line.

Freighter City of New Bedford put in here last night for repairs to her circulating pump. She will probably leave this afternoon.

Steamer City of Worcester is expected soon at the repair shop for an overhauling.

Steamer Baltimore proving too slow for the Wickford line, steamer City of Newport came down this morning and made the mid-day runs. The Bay Queen is expected tonight to go on the line.

A. J. Drexel's Beatrice is hauled out at Crowley's.

Sloops Metucon and Chi of Providence will be laid up at Crowley's for the winter.

Mr. Fletcher's sloop Minerva is laid up at Long wharf for the winter.

## LOCAL BRIEFS.

—It is understood that Kelley and Hawley, and perhaps some others of the Newport base ball team will be drafted by clubs in the larger leagues. If this is done, Newport will have but a skeleton of a team left for next season.

—The telephone men are engaged in drawing cables through the conduits uptown, and the operation is being carefully supervised by a crowd of impartial and interested spectators. Those down town have already been through this experience.

—Torpedo boat Ericsson came out of the stone dry dock at the New York navy yard yesterday and the Dupont went into the dock to be cleaned and painted. All the torpedo boats will be ready to leave on their southern trip the latter part of the week.

## NEW RULES FOR ARTILLERY SALUTES.

The War Department has issued instructions to army artilleristis at coast fortifications and artillery posts for their guidance in salutes and ceremonies.

The national salute is twenty-one guns, and this is also the salute to a national flag. The salute to the Union is one gun for each state, commemorative of the Declaration of Independence, and is fired at noon on each July 4.

The visit of the President to a military post is celebrated by a national salute on his arrival and another on his departure. A national salute may also be fired when, traveling in an official capacity, he passes the vicinity of a post. No other personal salute is fired in his presence.

The same salute is given a former President or the head of a foreign government, while members of a royal family receive the salute due to their sovereign. The Vice Presidential salute is nineteen guns.

Other salutes are as follows: President of the Senate, Speaker of the House, Cabinet officers, chief justice, a committee of Congress and governors within their respective states, seventeen guns; American or foreign ambassadors, nineteen guns; viceroy or governor-general of provinces belonging to foreign states, seventeen guns; American or foreign ministers, fifteen guns; assistant Secretary of War or Navy, fifteen guns; ministers resident accredited to this country, thirteen guns; charges d'affaires, eleven guns; consul generals accredited to this country, nine guns; general, seventeen guns; lieutenant general or major-general commanding the army, fifteen guns; major-general, thirteen guns, and brigadier-general, eleven guns.

## JAMESTOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

An error in yesterday's report of the doings of the town council made the appropriation by the council apply to the road in front of the office of the Jamestown Land Company. The land company has no office in Jamestown, and the road to be improved is in front of the Shoreby Hill property, which belongs to the land company.

Superintendent Kohler and wife have returned from New Bedford, where they went Monday on steamer Beaver Tail. Mr. Kohler reports this a delightful trip. The boat left West ferry at 1:25 o'clock, and arrived at the Old Colony dock, New Bedford, at 5:18, making the trip in four hours and twenty-three minutes. The boat was in charge of Captain W. H. Smith and Engineer Brooks, who will remain with her until her return. This is the first recreation Mr. Kohler has allowed himself since he has been in the employ of the ferry company.

Mr. John R. Caswell and Mr. Hay had great luck at fishing at the Dumplings today.

Mr. W. Sanford Hills and family, who have occupied the Weeden cottage, have returned to their Boston home for the winter, and Messrs. Joseph and Charles Wharton have closed their cottages, and returned, with their families, to their homes.

Mr. W. Van Weert and family closed the Anthony cottage yesterday, and returned to their winter home in Montclair, N. J., while the family of Judge P. L. Wickes closed their cottage today and returned to their home in Baltimore.

The family of Mr. J. P. Greene, vice president of the Pennsylvania railroad, left today by private car from Newport, for their home in Philadelphia.

The family of Mr. Stephen Cahoone leave tonight for their home in New Jersey, and Mr. S. M. Heaton and Mr. W. F. Donaldson for their homes in Philadelphia. Mrs. Donaldson, Miss Donaldson and Mr. Frank Donaldson will leave tomorrow for Boston.

## THROUGH THE DESERT BY RAIL.

Lieutenant Girouard, the other correspondents and myself met at Wady Halfa station at five o'clock on the 21st, to take the evening watertrain to rail-end. At the station we found a number of Sudanese refugees, patiently sitting by the line amid their bundles of baggage, awaiting the starting of the Kerinch train to carry them back to their homes which they deserted years ago, fleeing the Mahdist reign of terror. Our train, drawn by a fine engine weighing forty-two tons, carried a quantity of food and fifteen thousand gallons of water in large tanks for the use of the railway battalions. It was smooth traveling over the well-laid line, and our speed at first was upwards of twenty miles an hour. When darkness fell we were well out in the desert, and therefore in a far more pleasant climate than that of the Nile bank, with its damp heat. Here the air was dry, pure and deliciously cool; it became even cold before dawn; one often needs three blankets to cover one at night at the summit of the line; here, too, we escaped for a time the ever-irritating Egyptian flies. Even the air of mid-ocean is not more sweet and invigorating than that of the wind-swept open desert, where, say the Arabs, the only diseases are hunger and thirst. So healthy, indeed, is it here that out of the two thousand men working hard day after day in the sun on the railway construction there are rarely more than 12 on the sick list; and accidents account for the majority of these cases. It is noticed, by the way, that the men put on this work, receiving as they do regular and wholesome rations, rapidly improve in physique, increasing in size and weight to a remarkable extent.

Every twenty miles or so we came to a group of white tents—a station with a siding to enable trains to pass each other, with five or six men in charge. In the middle of the night we stopped for a time at station No. 4, which is seventy-seven miles from Halfa. When Lieutenant Girouard planned this railway he had to base his calculations on the assumption that not a drop of water would be found from one end of the line to the other. But, happily, on digging for it at No. 4 station, he has found an abundance of water at a depth of fifty-six feet. Three wells have been sunk, connected with each other by tunnels. In this desert, beneath the thin layer of loose sand, the earth is as hard as rock, so that no timbering is needed to support the well sides. A steam-pump will shortly be placed over this well. The engineers are also now digging for water at station No. 6, one hundred and twenty six miles out. It now seems probable that water can be found in any portion of this desert by digging to no great depth. If this is the case the engines will be supplied at the various stations, instead of having, as now, to draw trains or trucks heavily laden with tanks of Nile water.

At an early hour on the morning of the 22d our train reached its destination, an extensive railway camp, one hundred and thirty miles from Halfa, where on a plain of hard yellow sand stood the white tents of the two railway battalions, and the three companies of the newly raised Eighteenth battalion, under Captain Ford Hutchinson, which guard rail-end. When we arrived the camp was almost deserted, the men being at work at rail-end, which was five miles further on. This entire camp is advanced a few miles every three or four days as the work progresses; we were told that it would be struck that very evening, to be pitched again about six miles on. A temporary siding, two hundred and fifty yards long, to permit the passing of trains, is carried along with it, and is rapidly relaid at each fresh encampment. The men are extremely comfortable in camp; their rations are excellent, and an enterprising Greek sutler has been allowed the use of a large covered truck, which follows the shifting camp down the railway. Here the men can purchase anything they need, from clothing and tobacco to the sugar sweetmeats of which they are so fond; but the sale of intoxicating liquors is kept under strict control.

Shortly after 9 o'clock a train rolled in from rail-end with all its trucks covered with men of the railway battalions, who had already laid one thousand yards of rails that morning, and were returning to camp for their midday rest and meal. They all, both yellow Egyptians and coal-black Sudanese, appeared to be in the best of spirits. These people have a great capacity for railway construction, and seem to thoroughly enjoy their work. Of the cheery, ever-grinning Sudanese, numbers, as I have already said, were Dervishes, but a few months since fighting against us; and some were still wearing the jibbehs or Mahdist uniforms from which the colored patches had been torn off. It is probale that within a few days the railway battalion will be reinforced by the black prisoners captured at Abu Hamed after the recent battle.—[London Times Wady Halfa correspondence.

## THE KAISER WILHELM THE GREAT.

The performance of the new German steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse marks, not a new departure in steamship building, but a stage in its direct development. The problem of increasing the speed of transAtlantic steamships is not, as it is in sailing craft like yachts, so much a question of hull designing as it is of acquiring driving power. The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse is the largest steamship ever built except the Great Eastern. Unlike that ship, however, she has engine power proportionate to her speed. The Great Eastern had a good deal of grate surface, but she was not equipped in that respect as modern vessels are. Engineers say that it is not difficult to get at some idea of a ship's speed by looking at her smokestacks. If they are short and small in circumference, the ship cannot have large grate surface and hence cannot develop steam rapidly in large quantities. Big smokestacks, like those of the Lucania and Campania, indicate plenty of grate surface.

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse has two immensely powerful triple-expansion engines, each with four cylinders, arranged tandem fashion. These engines revolve two enormous propellers 22 feet 3½ inches in diameter, and in the voyage just completed turned them up to 77 revolutions a minute. The coal consumption is accomplished upon a grate surface which finds its draught in four smokestacks over 12 feet each in diameter and 100 feet high. Thus the vessel is able to burn to advantage 600 tons of coal a day and to develop something like her indicated horse power of 30,000. Burning 600 tons of coal a day seems a great expenditure, but the only question in the minds of steamship builders is whether it brings the desired results.

The problem set before the designers of such a vessel as the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse is to produce a huge vessel of immense carrying power so that she can be run at a profit and to give her a speed that will make her desirable to most kinds of transAtlantic trade. In these days speed is a prime requisite of success, and it must be obtained. It cannot be obtained except by the development of enormous horse power, and that requires not only powerful engines but a manufacture of steam rapid enough to keep them running at their full power. If the steam runs down, the speed diminishes. The stoker, the grate surface, the draughts and the boilers are the potent elements in the smashing of ocean records.—[New York Times.

## MUNICIPAL MONOPOLIES IN GERMANY

Among the odd things about official life in Germany are the monopolies that are granted for all sorts of business. People have the exclusive privilege of doing things here that everybody else has the right to do without permission in other countries. For example, chimney sweeping is a monopoly, and the man who controls it has to be paid for sweeping your chimney twice a year, whether he sweeps it or not. You may employ somebody else, or you may not have your chimney swept at all, but he and he alone has the legal right to do the business, and he will call upon you every spring and every autumn for his fees. He never does any work himself. He is an important, and usually a wealthy individual, and in Nuremberg is said to enjoy a revenue of $7,500 a year from his privilege, but out of this total he is compelled to pay a gang of boys who do the sweeping for him.

The number of drug stores in every town is limited by law—one to every 1,000 of population—and they have to pay a heavy license to the city. Therefore they charge high prices for prescriptions and get rich. One of the restrictions upon the drug business—and it is an excellent provision—requires all drugs and medicines intended for use internally to be put up in round bottles. All drugs and chemicals which are not used internally as medicines must be placed in hexagonal bottles. Thus it is impossible for any man who is in his right mind to poison himself by mistake.—[Berlin letter to Chicago Record.

Wool has advanced forty per cent in price since the passage of the Dingley bill, but it is the fellows who imported wool in such great quantities before that bill was enacted who are pocketing the profits on this advance. Uncle Sam isn't a dollar richer by it, while it is not the foreigner, but the American consumer, who will be obliged to pay the tax this advance represents.—[Fall River Globe.


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Reserved seats, $2, on sale at Cosmopolitan Library, Berkeley building, 123 Bellevue avenue. Admission tickets, $1, at above address and at Crandall's Music Store, Thames street.

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## POULTRY FARMS.

### Chicken Raising by Women Near Cities and Small Towns.

The raising of poultry is one of the most suitable occupations for women who live in small towns or in the country, and when properly and practically managed money can always be made. Children usually like to help about chickens, and the mother can nearly always count on her boys and girls taking an interest in the poultry farm, especially if they are allowed to have a few chickens of their own. The statistical bureau reveals an interesting and significant fact. The cash value of the cotton products of the United States for a certain year was given at $110,000,000, the dairy products $251,000,000, while the poultry products showed the robust sum of $700,000,000. Surely this tells the value of the poultry farm.

The city and state of New York consume about $18,000,000 worth of poultry and eggs every year, and the United States consumes about $700,000,000. England imports annually $18,000,000 worth of eggs and fowls for domestic consumption.

"So it will be readily seen," says one of the women poultry raisers, "that poultry pays. It can be begun on a small plan, with ordinary barnyard fowls. As the stock increases and the business grows a higher grade of poultry should be bought and the best possible care should be taken of each feathered inmate of the barnyard. While a good breed of chickens is always desirable, the quality of the eggs depends chiefly upon the feed of the fowls.

"White Minorcas and white Plymouths are both excellent varieties, and their eggs are delicious if the chickens are well fed.

"Give them neat and nitrogenous food. It is as necessary as the carbonaceous. Give them good wheat grains, not shriveled, imperfect grains, but the best you can get. Cut up clean, wholesome meat and give them, and let them have a good 'run' of ground, covered with clover and grass. Then there should be a plot of gravel, strewn with oyster shells and pounded bones. Chickens should have their drinking water in clean iron vessels. Let everything about the poultry yard be scrupulously clean, and the henhouses, roosts and nest shelves should receive the most careful attention.

"A pound of naphthaline crystals dissolved in a gallon of kerosene and applied as one would coal oil is recommended as a destroyer of lice and other vermin.

"Finely ground red pepper mixed with fresh meal daub is a good tonic for chickens during the winter, and should be fed to them about once a month. Be sure that their winter quarters are warm, and never forget to keep them as clean as possible."

Mrs. E. R. Salley recently read a paper on "Women and Poultry" at Spirit Lake Institute, Iowa, which was published in full in the Farm News for August. Among other things she says:

"Keep your chickens warm, clean, busy and well fed. Have your chickens to kill in July and August, when the tourists are abroad, not in October and November, when the market is flooded. Have your hens lay in winter when eggs are high. You can do this if you will study them. Then your chickens will pay.

"Do not do as the farmer does. He allows his chickens to roost in trees, lay, if they lay at all, where they can steal their nests in summer, and raise their chickens in that way. The farmer comes in some morning and says, 'The old speckled hen came out this morning with two chickens.' The hens are gorged with corn one day and starved the next. To succeed in the chicken business you must study their wants and supply them. They need good care, and that means work."

## HEALTH AND ATHLETICS.

What is precisely meant by the words "athletic" and "healthy?" The former may be dismissed in a word or two. By an "athlete" is meant the "trained" man, he who undergoes special preparation for a certain object. Of course, an untrained man may be an athlete, but the word is generally used in the more special sense. Therefore under this category will not be included those who "go in for exercise" as distinguished from "athletics." And now what is it to be "healthy?" It is easier to say what it is not than what it is. A man may be a fleet runner, a fine oar, splendidly muscular and agile, yet need not be "healthy" as the writer understands the word. It sounds like a paradox, but a man may be able to lift tremendous weights, to put a terrific spurt at the end of a long and punishing race, to "send in his left" with amazing force and rapidity, and yet be absolutely delicate. In short, physical strength and health, often as they have been considered as synonymous, have very little to do with one another.

What, then, do we mean by being healthy? Briefly, it may be said that the healthy system is that of which all the parts work in perfect harmony. Such a system requires a very great shake. Indeed, to throw it altogether out of gear, it has great recuperative powers which tend to make up any deficiency caused by carelessness or disease. The healthy system possesses, moreover, great elasticity, and works vigorously to throw off any evil germs before they have not a secure footing. Health is a good deal more than the absence of disease; it is emphatically an active condition. And its distinguishing sign is adaptability. The really healthy man is he who, after catching a slight cold, goes to bed, sleeps soundly and wakes up perfectly well in the morning; who easily recovers from any unusual strain upon his constitution; who can stand extremes of climate, privation and hardship; who is not permanently upset by even a violent departure from his ordinary course of life; who does not trouble much about what he eats and drinks, so long as it is wholesome; this is a healthy man. He may not have not be what is rather often only termed "strong," that is a trifling matter. Whether he is strong in muscle and sinew is one of the world may be judged by those who know his stiffer your great, strong, athletic fellow succumbs to a complaint which the so-called "weakling" manages to struggle through.

To return to the athlete. Can any one who has any real knowledge of the subject deny that united by the standard which has been laid down, the athlete will, as a rule, be found wanting? Let us take the sportsman as typical of the amateur athlete. To look at the young Yorkshireman out for a spin one would get an impression of a man thoroughly hardened to wind and weather, to whom such things as colds and chills were unknown. But is it so? Most emphatically, no! How often do we hear of his being temporarily incapacitated through some trifling mishap or indisposition? How often is he laid up? How often "off color?" How often down with something serious? And especially is this noticeable when he is a little older and has left off training regularly. If one casts one's memory back through the years, how many once brilliant athletes can we call to mind as having broken down and died untimely death?

We can think of many, but the name of those who have not died, but have just managed to keep alive after struggling through long and painful illnesses, is legion. Mission is not here made to specific complaints—such as heart disease—brought on by over-exertion, although this is not infrequent. But what is meant is rather the general weakening of the system, the loss of that "spring" and energy which are so essential to a man who has to fight against illness. As with the oarsman so with the running man. The latter is particularly prone to little injuries to his feet and legs, and in him the results of training are shown very graphically. For an ordinary man the cure of a sprained ankle or strained tendon is a matter of weeks; for the trained man it often means being for months on the shelf. So long as things shape a normal course he appears to be in perfect health; directly the unexpected occurs one sees that he does not possess the stamina and recuperative energy he so badly needs.—St. James's Gazette.

## GROWTH OF THE ALUMINUM INDUSTRY.

The recent announcement that contracts had been signed for the delivery in England of one thousand tons of crude aluminum of American manufacture recalled attention to the fact that this metal is now produced in the United States in large and increasing quantities. A few years ago the manufacture of aluminum on a commercial scale was regarded as almost beyond the range of possibility. Those who predicted it were considered dreamers, and capital shunned investment in such an enterprise.

Steadily, and so quietly that most of us have hardly been conscious of the fact, a new "white metal" has won its way to a place in the industrial world which, if not that to which the early enthusiasts had assigned it in their dreams, may yet be fairly called a firm foothold. To all intents and purposes the history of aluminum begins with the invention of the processes which made possible its use in the arts on a large scale. In the United States this has been accomplished since 1886, and all that was done in Europe prior to that date by way of popularizing the knowledge and use of the metal is rendered insignificant by comparison with the results since achieved. It requires no long memory, therefore, to recall the time when aluminum had no history at all. The closing years of the century are witnessing a remarkable development in the manufacture and consumption for industrial purposes of this wonderful new metal. Indeed, it has been possible for a single generation to see the birth and the successful growth of the entire aluminum industry. In the United States alone in the year 1896 the amount of the crude aluminum produced exceeded one million three hundred thousand pounds—one-third of the world's total output. All of this large product was manufactured by a process of American invention perfected by American brain, energy and capital. It is because of this rapid growth in our country of an industry which bids fair to attain still greater importance as the years go by that some account of its origin seems now in order.—[American Monthly Review of Reviews for October.

## BUTCHERY IN "SPORT."

In the course of last year there appeared in a sporting contemporary Lord de Grey's wonderful record of game killed from 1867 to 1895. In yet another journal the present Kaiser William's record up to May, 1896, was published. Comparison, of course, is out of the question, but in placing the emperor's figures by the side of the earl's, we realize what a marvelous shot the latter gentleman is, for the emperor is no mean sportsman, and yet his figures look very mean when placed side by side with those of the heir to the Marquisate of Ripon.

Of pheasants the kaiser has disposed of 7,357, to the earl's 111,190; 107 partridges are all the emperor can put forward, while the earl's score is 59,101; the imperial record of grouse has apparently not been kept—47,493 are Lord de Grey's figures; of rabbits the kaiser has shot 638, while Lord de Grey killed 300 more in the course of 1895 alone, and during his career he has disposed of 26,747. Hares are the emperor's strong point. He has shot 11,466, and even Lord de Grey can point only to two and a half times as many. Two thousand seven hundred and thirty-five snipe have fallen to the unerring aim of the earl, and he has also shot 2,077 woodcock to the kaiser's 2. The 55 wild duck shot by the emperor compare but poorly with the 1,393 that the earl has killed; but the imperial record of red deer is 738, while that of the earl is 281. One thousand five hundred and twenty-four large wild boars and 151 small boars appear in the emperor's list, against 97 pigs in the earl's; but while the latter can point to 12 buffaloes, 11 tigers, 2 rhinoceros and 8,124 various beasts, the emperor can but quote 1 whale and 559 different sorts of game—at least in this country, but at home he can boast of 17 foxes. Altogether the imperial bag shows 25,376 head of game, while Earl de Grey's contains 316,699.

The King of Naples in a sporting tour through Austria disposed of 51,073 head of game in the year 1893 alone—shooting twenty times as many foxes as the emperor has done in all his sporting career. Exactly one hundred years later Earl de Grey disposed of 19,175 head of game, but no foxes, in the same time. In view of the fact that some 3,000 head of game were bagged in one day at the Marquess of Ripon's moor at Stratton last year, the great record of the Duke of Rutland, who in one day in the October of Waterloo year killed 525 head of game, does not look a very formidable bag for five hours' shooting, although early in the century it was considered to be a prodigiously fine achievement and worthy to be quoted with the 124½ brace of partridges that Lord Kinnaird shot at Hoxton on September 1, 1819, between sunrise and sunset, thereby winning a considerable wager. For wagers to be made or "bags" was quite a common thing early in the century. In 1811, for instance, a Mr. Clark of Wollingham, Suffolk, made a bet of 50 guineas that he would kill and bag 15 snipe out of 30; as a matter of fact, he killed 29 birds in 60 shots. It is also recorded about this time that a gamekeeper in the employ of Sir H. Mildmay, for a considerable wager, "hit a fly for half, with common shot, twelve times successively, between the wickets, bowled by Harris, one of the sharpest bowlers of the Hambledon club." Can it be possible that the expression "bagging a brace" when a batsman retires the second time from the wicket with a nought to his discredit arose from this conjunction of gun and cricket-ball?—[London Standard.

## DOUBLE TREES IN INDIA.

Double trees are worshiped in India as divine. Of these curious freaks, which are two trees—usually of different species—that have become accidentally united, M. Hector Leveille mentions four examples now to be seen. In each case one of the trees forming the union is a fig, the adventitious roots let down by this tree from its branches seeming to play an important part in causing the plants to become joined. In the principal street of Vellore a melia azadirachta is completely surrounded by a ficus religiosa, attracting much vegetative attention; at Courtallum a borassus flabelliformis is entirely imprisoned by a ficus bengalensis; in the colonial garden of Pondicherry, a ficus bengalensis letting fall its roots—destined to be transformed into trunks—from the top of a palm tree, the caryota urens, gives an exact idea of the process of growing together; and at Colombo a borassus is closely held at its base in a ficus. The effect of a palm surrounded by a fig, and apparently growing from it, is very singular.

## A MARTYR TO SCIENCE.

Her name was Matilda. Those who knew her well called her Mattie. To me she was only Miss Twitters. She was one of our boarders, and the landlady was her aunt.

I think I was attracted by Matilda at the very first meal. She came down to breakfast in a white wrapper, and, though she ate liberally of corned beef hash and cornmeal muffins, I seemed to see something angelic about her. I fancy I should have got along all right with Miss Twitters if it hadn't been for Gibson.

Gibson humored my passion for science. I haven't a great deal of time for actual study on the new innovations, but I always read the newspapers thoroughly. Gibson was equally well posted, and while his fancy was somewhat playful, he was well up in the technical terms and knew a great deal more than most people gave him credit for knowing.

One evening at the supper table we fell to discussing Tesla's assertion that telephoning can be done without the use of a wire. Gibson agreed with Tesla. I was inclined to take Edison's view. Miss Twitters, it seemed to me, rather sympathized with my arguments, and, encouraged by her bright eyes, I talked my prettiest.

"Well," said Gibson, "let's put it to the test."

"The test!" I cried.

"Yes," he answered. "I'll show you. Here, Tompkins, you and Bushwick go up on the top floor and listen. I'll shut the door of the dining room and then throw my voice at you. If you hear me and understand, come right down."

Would you believe it, those two young fellows meekly obeyed Gibson, and we heard them climbing the stairs. Gibson shut the door carefully after them and waited a minute or so. Then he put his lips close to the panels and said:

"Beer!"

A second or two later we heard Tompkins and Bushwick madly galloping down the stairs. Then they rushed into the dining room.

"What did I say?" inquired Gibson.

"You said beer," they cried in chorus.

"Wonderful!" said Miss Twitters.

It did seem wonderful, but I'm afraid it was all a put up job.

"We'll experiment with this again," said Gibson to me.

And we did.

Bushwick and Gibson got up a little Saturday afternoon excursion. They knew a delightful spot, and all the boarders were invited. The ladies furnished the eatables, and the men provided the punch. Of course we all went on our wheels. It was a very pretty spot, a sort of sugar loaf of a rocky hill, with fissures here and there and the greatest levels of grass. When we had climbed up, we found that the view was really lovely. Matilda told me so, and I said it was, but of course my eyes were on her. When the lunch boxes were piled up and the wheels stacked securely, the party separated, scattered here and there. Bushwick walked away with Matilda, but Gibson staid with me. When they were all quite gone, he turned around suddenly and I saw that he was excited.

"Grindle," he cried, "do you see those rocks?"

"Why, yes," I answered.

"Do you know what they are?"

I admitted that I didn't. Geology is a study in which I had taken no interest.

"By George," he said, "I think they are magnesium!"

"What of it?" I asked.

"What of it?" he echoed. "Why, there are the very rocks to test Tesla's theory. There is no rock that will carry sound waves so perfectly as magnesium."

I began to feel interested.

"How do you know?" I asked.

"Well," he said, "Tesla hints at it, and, then, I have tried a little experimenting on my own account. See here."

He led me to a deep fissure in the rock, and, carefully posting me against the wall, told me to listen. I put my ear against the cold stone and eagerly awaited. Pretty soon to my great surprise I heard muffled voices and occasional bursts of laughter. I looked up at Gibson.

"I thought you would," he said smiling. "Those sounds come from the other side of the hill. Here," he suddenly added, "we'll make this a real experiment. You stay here and I'll go around on the other side and get somebody to talk through to you. Look at your watch. In five minutes say 'Hello!'"

I waited impatiently for the time to elapse. It did seem rather ridiculous, but if Tesla said it could be done, why should I doubt it?

When the five minutes were up, I called: "Hello! Hello!"

Then I heard a voice say, "Some one is calling."

It was a muffled voice, but it was unmistakably Matilda's.

"Miss Twitters!" I called. "Miss Twitters!"

"Some one is calling me!" cried Matilda. "What is it?" she added.

"Dear Miss Twitters," I ventured.

"Why, it sounds like Mr. Grindle's voice," said Matilda.

"It is," I called. "It is your Grindle's voice. Can you hear me, Miss Twitters, Matilda, Matie—dear Mattie?"

"Sir!" she cried in maiden modesty.

"Listen, Matilda," I passionately declaimed. "My heart goes out to you through cubic yards of solid rock. No obstacle can check the vital current that links two loving hearts. I love you, Matilda, I love"—

I got no further.

There was a wild burst of demoniac laughter. I looked up and under the lap of the curtain of rock at the back of the fissure were a lot of grinning faces. I looked around. There were a half dozen more on the outside. It was a trap. That fissure opened into a cave, and in that cave Gibson had contrived to store the rest of the party, gathering them there through the entrance only a few yards away.

As I looked upon them they roared with laughter, and I heard the idiotic medical student say to the landlady:

"Has he been this way long?"

Of course I tried to treat it as a joke, but it was a hard effort. Matilda wouldn't look at me, and for a moment or two I felt like training Gibson. I never knew a man with such effrontery.

"Hang it all," he whispered to me, "you ought to have more sense than to mix love with science."

Well, Matilda became Mrs. Bushwick last week, and I have changed my boarding place.—Exchange.


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For those who will go today and get a package of GRAIN-O. It takes the place of coffee at about 1 the cost. It is a food drink, full of health, and can be given to the children as well as the adult with great benefit. It is made of pure grains and looks and tastes like the finest grades of Mocha or Java coffee. It satisfies everyone. A cup of Grain-O is better for the system than a dose, because its benefit is permanent. What coffee breaks down Grain-O builds up. Ask your grocer for Grain-O. 15c. and 25c.

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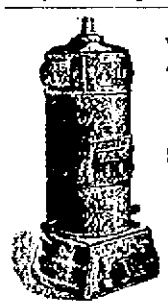
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THE OLD WAY

Of Treating Dyspepsia and Indigestion by Dieting a Barbarous and Useless One.

We say the old way, but really it is a very common one at present time and many dyspeptics and physicians as well consider the first step to take in attempting to cure indigestion is to diet: either by selecting certain foods and rejecting others or to greatly diminish the quantity usually taken, in other words the starvation plan is by many supposed to be the first essential.

The almost certain failure of the starvation cure for dyspepsia has been proven time and again, but still the ancient Dyspepsia makes its appearance a cause of dieting is at once advised.

All this is radically wrong. It is foolish and unscientific to recommend dieting or starvation to a man suffering from Dyspepsia, because indigestion itself starves every organ and every nerve and every fibre in the body.

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## TO ITS DEAD LEADER.

### Memorial of the Fire Department to Chief Engineer Lake.

Mr. James B. Cottrell has completed the monument which is to be erected by the members of the fire department to the memory of their late chief, John E. Lake, and the memorial will be in position in a day or two. The monument is of gray granite, and of the sarcophagus design, with beaded top. The sub-base, which is already in place, is hammered, and the other two stones are polished. On the front of the bare is the name "Lake," in large raised letters in a sunken panel. The upper stone, which is highly polished except the chamfered edges, has the inscription on its face. At the top is a fac-simile of the chief engineer's badge cut within a wreath of laurel, and below the following:

JOHN E. LAKE.
Born Dec. 23, 1844—Died March 12, 1897.
He served his country faithfully in the war of the Rebellion, as a member of Co. F, 3d R. I. Artillery, 1861-1865.
He was an active member of Chas. E. Lawton Post, G. A. R.
For many years he served his city as a member of its fire department, from 1865 to 1897 almost continuously, dying in its service as chief engineer.
He was a brave soldier, a true husband, a fond father, a firm friend.
Erected by the members of the Newport Fire Department.

The monument will stand five feet two inches high, and will be placed over the grave in the northeast part of the Island Cemetery. It was secured by subscriptions from the members and friends of the fire department and of the late chief, and will be a fitting memorial to a faithful official and a brave fireman, a man whom his fellow-workers honored for his unfailing loyalty and trusted as a wise and efficient leader.

## NEED OF DOCKS FOR THE NAVY.

The Bunce board, appointed by Acting Secretary Roosevelt to report on the needs of the navy with reference to docks, will submit a preliminary report, probably, this week. The department will also receive recommendations from Rear Admiral E. O. Matthews, chief of the bureau of yards and docks, and Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn as to the points at which structures of this character should be built.

The pleasing feature to department officials is the fact that the board and Rear Admiral Matthews and Mr. Hichborn favor one class of docks. The board, which consists of Commodore F. M. Bunce, Commander F. W. Chadwick and Assistant Naval Constructor R. B. Dashiell, has been studying the dock question for about a month, and Mr. Dashiell recently visited Europe, where he inspected the docks of the several naval nations.

It is understood that the board's investigation has led it to determine to recommend the construction of concrete docks and one floating dock. This last-named structure will probably be located in the Mississippi river, where the rise and fall of the tide is sufficient to permit of its use with convenience.

What points the board will suggest for additional stationary docks cannot be said with accuracy, but it is understood that some of its members believe New York already has sufficient structures of this kind. It is thought its report will recommend, beside the floating dock in New Orleans, La., concrete docks in Boston, Mass.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Norfolk, Va., and Mare Island, Cal. Rear Admiral Matthews has submitted estimates for the establishment of new docks in Boston, Portsmouth, Norfolk and Mare Island. Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn favors docks at these points, and another at League Island.

The proposed docks will be huge structures. They will have a draught of thirty feet at low water, and each; it is estimated, will cost about $1,250,000. The floating dock will be built of steel sections, which, in case of damage to a ship, can be lowered beneath the vessel, lift her out of the water, and, with the help of a tug, transport her to a slip where repairs can be easily effected.

## AUTUMN WRAPS.

Autumn wraps show a wonderful diversity among the models of short, medium, three-quarter and redingote lengths, all equally in vogue, and representing a choice more varied in style than has been exhibited at any one season within recollection. The display includes Russian blouses, modified boleros and mess jackets; Breton coats with horizontal decorations across the front, from neck to belt; Louis XIV and XV styles in corded silk or velvet; elaborately braided models in jersey cloths and meltons; braid-trimmed cutaway styles, with which are worn exceedingly smart vest-fronts; long and short box-coats of tan or pale gray cloth; ulsters made of reversible, double-faced cloth or Scotch cheviot; rainy-day redingotes of handsomely colored waterproof cloth; English walking-jackets with a simple decoration of machine-stitching and handsome buttons; and French models with fancy fronts and tabled skirts, or made double-breasted and elaborately trimmed with soutache braid and a narrow fur edging. Demi-dress jackets of broadcloth or ladies' cloth in petunia, dahlia, brown, green or blue shades are silk-lined, and many are trimmed with narrow rows of satin, stitched on each edge, this garniture being warranted by certain importers to wear nearly as well as braid. French ulsters are made with double or triple shoulder capes, and trimmed with rows of braid and fancy gilt buttons.

One decided feature of the Russian blouse is the slight pouching of the fulness front and back. This idea will be carried out in all materials of sufficient body to preclude the effect of a characterless drop. For full street wear, silk-faced velveteen, velours and velouting are used when silk velvet is not chosen, but in the meantime the corded silks are not to be forgotten, and this style lends itself to a great deal of decoration. Passementerie in silk cord or jet, or both, fur bands and braiding, all look well on the yokes and sleeves, or placed at the left side of the garment from shoulder to waist. The Russian blouse will be used as part of the gown, both for indoor wear and as outside wrap in heavier fabrics. Tall, slender women look extremely well in these new shapes, and upon most figures of this type they are more chic and youthful in effect than either a coat or a cape. These blouses are shown in green, brown, grey, black, blue and the dahlia dyes, and models in Russian red cloth are a mass of black braidwork, but often a finish of otter or other rich fur at the edges of the garment. Blouses of dark royal blue satin cloth have collars and revers of handsome brown fur, and expensive models are braided in brown silk soutache, fastened with old bronze buttons and edged with very dark mink.—[New York Post.

## THE ESCORT TO THE COLOR.

### One of the Most Impressive of All Military Observances.

There is nothing that more conduces to make a good, true, and loyal soldier than to inculcate in him love and respect for the flag he has sworn to uphold and defend. To bring about this end, there are certain ceremonies in the army that are intended to impress the wearers of the uniform with the dignity of the flag. One of these ceremonies is called the "Escort to the Color," and it is the finest and most impressive of all military observances. Every regiment carries two flags; one the national, the other the regimental, which carries the number and name of the regiment. These flags are kept at the residential quarters of the colonel, or at his office, where they are zealously cared for. It is when the regiment parades, and these flags are to be brought to the troops, that the Escort to the Color is carried out.

When the regiment has formed line on the parade, the colonel details a company to bring the colors and escort them to their place in the line. The company marches in column of platoons, headed by the band, which does not play as the march down the front of the line is made. The two color sergeants, old and faithful soldiers appointed to these desired places by reason of long service and military bearing, march between the two platoons. Upon arriving in front of the building where the flags are kept, line is formed, the band standing on the right of the escort.

The first lieutenant, with drawn sword, followed by the two color-sergeants, who are followed in turn by a sergeant armed with a rifle, enter the building and receive the flags. When the color-bearers appear, followed by the lieutenant and the sergeant, they halt at the entrance and form line, facing the escort. Arms are presented, and the field music (the trumpeters) sound a thrilling call named "to the color," during the sound of which all stand motionless with arms at the present. After the sounding of the color has ended, arms are brought to the order, and then column of platoons is reformed, the two color-sergeants taking places between the two platoons; and, thus guarded, the march is taken up, the band playing a spirited air.

Around the shady main avenue of the post marches the escort, each soldier erect and appearing as if he felt that the flags were entrusted to him alone instead of to the company of which he forms so small a part. How each man steps out to the strains of the march, probably Sousa's inspiring "Stars and Stripes Forever!" Down past the officers' quarters, the porches of which are filled with wives, daughters, and sweethearts of the officers parading goes the escort. The respect for the flag is not confined to the wearers of the army blue; for as the escort passes each house, there true and loyal women cease their talk, and stand quietly till the flag has passed, when the interesting discussion or the latest news is resumed. Past a group of enlisted men not required to attend the parade marches the escort. Each man stands "attention," and removes his cap. A group of small boys at play is next passed. Every one, a true soldier's son, stands, cap in hand, till Old Glory has passed. I have seen this same small boy grow up, pass through the "Point," and command one of the platoons in the escort after graduation, and maybe in the same company commanded by his father. This march around the post has at last brought the escort opposite the right of the line of paraded troops when the colonel commands attention, and down the line passes the glittering guard.

On reaching a point in the front of the centre of the paraded command, the escort forms line facing the regiment, the two color-sergeants marching to the front till twelve paces in front of the colonel and his staff. Arms are then presented to the flags by command of the colonel, and while the trumpeters again sound "to the color" the flags are allowed to fly in the breeze, the lances are lowered in acknowledgment of the "present," and now the moment is one to fill the soul of every lover of his country with a thrill that is indescribable. The silk and tasseled flags, caught by the rays of the sun, shine and glister in front of the solid ranks of blue-and-gold uniforms massed across the deep green sward of the parade-ground—a picture difficult for any pen to paint.

After the sounding of the color, the two sergeants march to their places in the parade; and the reporting company, having faithfully carried out its sacred duty, now wheels into column of platoons, and headed by the band with inspiring music, proceeds on down the line and around in the rear of the regiment, whence, without music, it goes to its proper place in the line, and the formal dress-parade is begun. After parade the color-guard escorts the flags to the place where they are preserved.—[Lieutenant B. W. Atkinson, U. S. A., in October St. Nicholas.

## THE ORIGIN OF GOLF.

The first golf appears to be lost in obscurity, and its earliest history entwined with that of several countries claiming its parentage. Whether as a distinct game it came originally from Holland, or whether it is the evolution of several games born in England and Scotland—no man knoweth. There are ancient Dutch tiles picturing what might have been a prototype, and there is recorded a royal decree of the Scots parliament in 1457 condemning golf as distracting the soldiers' attention from archery. James VI of Scotland placed a tariff on the feather balls which came from Holland, and Charles I was in the midst of an exciting match when the news of the Irish rebellion reached him.

And this is not all of history. "Klobe" is German for club; "kulban" Gothic, for a stick with a thick knob, and "kolf" is Dutch for a game that by some is set up as the original of present-day golf. "Chole," still played in northern France, and a game of undoubted antiquity on the Continent, is also upheld as a possible source of ancestry, while the ancient "jeu-de-mall" has likewise a place in the well-filled list of golfing forefathers, because it is played with a boxwood ball—batted to extraordinary distances—and a club somewhat of a compromise between a croquet and a polo mallet.

Is not the history of nearly all our games lost in the shrouded years of the long ago? And history is so readily made!—some study of isolated data, a little skill with the pen and a vivid imagination—and who is there to gainsay your completed work? Why, indeed, should not golf be traced to Biblical times; for may not David's strength of arm and accuracy of eye with the sling have been acquired by driving off the tee and holing out on the green?—[Caspar Whitney, in Harper's for October.

NOTABLE ANNIVERSARIES.

September 29.

48 B. C.—Pompey, rival of Julius Caesar, was murdered on the shore of Egypt, where he had fled for refuge.

1726—Robert Lord Clive, who established the British empire in India, was born in Shropshire; died 1774.

1758—Horatio Nelson, British admiral and naval hero, was born in Shropshire; died 1805.

1813—General William Henry Harrison recaptured Detroit from the British.

1825—Daniel Shays, veteran of the American Revolution and leader of Shays' rebellion in Massachusetts in 1786, died at Sparta, N. Y.; born 1740.

1867—General Sterling Price, the energetic leader of the Confederates west of the Mississippi, died in St. Louis; born in Virginia 1809? The Emperor Maximilian and his Mexican generals, Mejia and Miramon, shot at Queretaro.

1873—John Ancrum Winslow, hero of the Kearsarge-Alabama fight, died in Boston; born 1811.

MILLINERY.

MISS A. A. WATSON,

Fall and Winter Opening.

SEPTEMBER 30, OCTOBER 1 AND 2

Call and inspect fall goods at my new stand, 118 SPRING STREET.

To reduce stock, shall offer during the week

HATS AND FLOWERS

At a Great Reduction.

M. E. TOBIN, 48 Washington Sq.

Opposite State House.

A CARD.

Miss N. L. Mason (formerly trimmer for A. A. Watson),

Will Open Millinery Parlors at the Old Stand, 34 Clarke Street,

On and after September 20, with a full line of the latest styles in millinery. N. L. MASON.

CHASE & SANBORN'S

Seal Brand Coffee,

Fresh from the Roaster.

Colonel's Best Coffee, 3 1-2 lbs. for $1.

Pears, in cans, 10c. each.
Worcester Sauce, 3 for 25c.
Gold Dust, 2 pkges. for 5c.
Witch Hazel, 10c. a bottle.
Laundry Soap, 2c. a cake.

For the Finest of

FRESH MEATS

Prices are the Lowest.

—AT—

D. E. YOUNG'S

130 THAMES STREET.

Beware of Imitations

LEA & PERRINS' The Original & Genuine Worcestershire SAUCE

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, AGENTS, NEW YORK.

25 YEARS

of unvarying purity—seven years of ripening, in barrels, before it's bottled and sealed. Re-sult—confidence everywhere in the name of the makers of

G.O.T. TAYLOR WHISKIES

Never sold in bulk. Of Druggists, Grocers, Licensed Dealers,—everywhere.

Taylor & Bro

Family trade supplied by P. H. Horgan, Newport, R. I.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY.

1897.

Jamestown and Newport Ferry Co.

Change Time Table October 1.

ON AND AFTER JULY 1, 1897, STEAMER CONANICUT Will run as follows:

| LEAVE JAMESTOWN | | LEAVE NEWPORT | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 20 A. M. | | 6 15 A. M. | |
| 8 00 " | | 8 20 " | Mail |
| 9 00 " | Mail | 9 30 " | |
| 10 00 " | | 11 30 " | |
| 11 00 " | | 12 30 P. M. | |
| 12 00 M. | | 1 30 P. M. | |
| 1 40 P. M. | | 3 00 " | Mail |
| 2 00 " | Mail | 3 30 " | |
| 3 00 " | | 4 30 " | |
| 4 00 " | | 5 30 " | |
| 5 00 " | | 6 30 " | Mail |
| 6 00 " | Mail | 7 30 " | |
| 7 00 " | | 9 15 " | |
| *8 30 " | | | |
| SUNDAYS. | | | |
| 8 00 A. M. | | 8 30 A. M. | Mail |
| 9 00 " | | 9 30 " | |
| 10 15 " | | 11 45 " | |
| 12 30 P. M. | | 1 00 P. M. | |
| 2 10 " | | 3 00 " | |
| 4 30 " | | 5 00 " | |
| 5 45 " | Mail. | 6 15 " | |
| 8 30 " | | 9 00 " | |

*Touching at Fall River Line Wharf on way over.

Subject to change.

NEWPORTERS AND THEIR VISITORS SHOULD GO AND COME TO JAMESTOWN. MAKE YOURSELVES CONVERSANT WITH ALL THAT CONCERNS JAMESTOWN, FOR WE BELIEVE NEWPORT AND JAMESTOWN'S INTERESTS ARE IDENTICAL, AND EACH SHOULD PROMOTE THE OTHER'S INTERESTS.

SIX-MILE SAIL FOR BUSINESS OR RECREATION TO AND FROM NEWPORT TO JAMESTOWN FOR 25c., OR TWELVE TICKETS FOR ONE DOLLAR. CONANICUT LEAVES FOOT OF MARKET SQUARE EVERY HALF PAST THE HOUR. TRY THE TRIP FOR YOUR HEALTH, PROFIT AND PLEASURE.

TO ALL JAMESTOWNERS!

Great Bicycle Lantern Parade at Newport Sept. 30, at 8 P. M. Conanicut will leave Newport at 8:30 P. M. It is arranged for you all to see it, and we will learn if you appreciate our plans to please you.

NEWPORTERS.

Excursion every day from Newport to Jamestown and return. Approach the lovely national weather and see the beauty of Narragansett Bay. Beat lower fare of Market square.

JAMESTOWNERS, WE CAUTION YOU TO ORDER YOUR COAL AT ONCE, AT THE THEN PRICES.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER TON ADVANCE AFTER SEPTEMBER 13, 1897.

OCTOBER 1ST PRICES WILL BE ADVANCED. WE HAVE ENDEAVORED TO AND WILL GIVE PROTECTION TO YOU AS FAR AS WE CAN.

REMEMBER, OUR POLICY IS EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL, DISCRIMINATION IN FAVOR OF NONE, DESTRUCTION TO PREJUDICES.

COMPLAINTS MUST BE MADE TO UNDERSIGNED PERSONALLY AND YOU SHALL BE CONSIDERED, AND BE FOUND TO BE, THE MUTUAL INTERESTS OF THIS COMPANY AND OUR PATRONS, OUR THANKS ARE YOURS. WE LIVE AND LEARN, BUT LIFE IS TOO SHORT TO TRIFLE WITH COMMON SENSE.

JOHN P. KOHLER.

AUTUMNAL TIME TABLE

IN EFFECT OCTOBER 1ST, 1897.

NEWPORT AND JAMESTOWN FERRY CO. FROM FOOT OF MARKET SQ., NEWPORT.

| LEAVE JAMESTOWN | | LEAVE NEWPORT | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 20 A. M. | | 6 15 A. M. | |
| 8 15 " | | 8 30 " | Mail |
| 10 15 " | Mail | 10 30 " | |
| 1 15 P. M. | | 1 45 P. M. | |
| 2 15 " | | 3 15 " | |
| 3 15 " | | 3 45 " | |
| 4 15 " | | 4 45 " | Mail |
| 5 15 " | Mail | 5 45 " | |
| 6 15 " | | 6 45 " | |
| SUNDAYS. | | | |
| 9 00 A. M. | | 9 30 A. M. | Mail |
| 10 00 " | (church trip) | 10 30 " | |
| 12 15 M. | | 12 45 P. M. | |
| 2 00 P. M. | | 3 30 " | |
| 4 00 " | | 4 30 " | |
| 5 00 " | Mail. | 5 30 " | |

SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

Most pleasant, instructive and enjoyable sail over the Narragansett Bay, Fort Adams, Torpedo Station, U. S. Training Station, the forts, Dumpling and surroundings. Carriages always to be had at Jamestown at reasonable prices for a ride to Beavertail or over Conanicut Island. 25 cents round trip, or twelve tickets for one dollar.

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GROCERIES.

The Old Reliable Mason's Fruit Jars; Pints, 49c. a Doz. Qts., 59c. a Doz. Banner Jelly Tumblers, 35c. Doz.

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Sanford's Building, Broadway.

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Quick Despatch. Prompt Delivery. Most good WINSOR LINE.

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NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Old Colony System.

Time tables showing hour and the right train service between all points on the lines of this company.

Depart: For Newport, Fall River, Boston, 7:00, 8:20, 9:00, 10:15 a. m., 12:15, 1:45, 3:00, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:00, 8:00, 10:15 p. m. For Providence, 6:15, 8:10, 10:15 a. m., 12:00, 2:05, 3:15, 4:15, 5:20, 6:15, 8:00, 10:15 p. m. For Worcester, 6:15, 8:10, 10:15 a. m., 12:00, 2:05, 3:15, 4:15, 5:20, 6:15, 8:00, 10:15 p. m. For Portsmouth, Dover, Portland, 7:00, 8:20, 9:00, 10:15 p. m. For Portsmouth, Dover, Portland, 7:00, 8:20, 9:00, 10:15 p. m. For Hyannis, 7:00, 8:20, 10:15 a. m., 1:45, 3:00, 5:00 p. m. For Plymouth, 8:20, 9:00, 10:15 a. m., 1:45, 3:00, 5:00 p. m. For New Bedford, 8:20, 9:00, 10:15 a. m., 1:45, 3:00, 5:00 p. m. For Taunton, 7:00, 8:20, 9:00, 10:15 a. m., 1:45, 3:00, 5:00 p. m. For Attleboro, Pawtucket, Providence, 7:00, 8:20, 9:00, 10:15 a. m., 1:45, 3:00, 5:00 p. m. For Newport, 7:00, 8:20, 9:00, 10:15 a. m., 1:45, 3:00, 5:00 p. m. For Boston, 7:00, 8:20, 9:00, 10:15 a. m., 1:45, 3:00, 5:00 p. m. For Worcester, 7:00, 8:20, 9:00, 10:15 a. m., 1:45, 3:00, 5:00 p. m. For Springfield, 7:00, 8:20, 9:00, 10:15 a. m., 1:45, 3:00, 5:00 p. m. For Hartford, 7:00, 8:20, 9:00, 10:15 a. m., 1:45, 3:00, 5:00 p. m. For Bristol, Portsmouth, Newton, Epping, Concord, 7:00, 8:20, 9:00, 10:15 a. m., 1:45, 3:00, 5:00 p. m. For Block Island—Open 10:15 a. m. Close 1 p. m. Close 10 a. m. and 6 p. m. For South Portsmouth—Open 8 a. m. and 6:00 p. m. Close 9:00 a. m. and 6 p. m.

Providence, Fall River & Newport Steamboat Co.

On and after Monday, September 13, LEAVE NEWPORT FOR

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Monday and Saturday only, stop at Prudence and Conanicut Island, each way.

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H. LEE, General Transportation Agent.

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FALL RIVER LINE.

For New York, the South and West.

Steamers PRISCILLA and CURLIAN in commission. Are [illegible]

Leave Newport, [illegible] and Sundays at 6:15 P. M. Due New York [illegible] A. M.

Returning from New York, Steamers leave Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray st., [illegible] and Sundays at 5:00 P. M. Eastward steamers leave Newport [illegible] Fall River.

Tickets and information at office at New York and Boston Despatch Express offices, 232 Thames street. E. E. Greene, Ticket Agent.

GEO. L. CONNOR, Passenger Traffic Manager.
O. H. TAYLOR, General Passenger Agent.
J. R. JORDAN, Agent, Newport, R. I.

For Block Island.

Steamer Geo. W. Danielson, Captain Gorham, will leave Commercial wharf daily (Sundays excepted) at 1:30 P. M. Returning, leave Block Island at 7 A. M., weather permitting.

Newport & Wickford Steamboat Co.

"The Wickford Route." [illegible]

| LEAVE | A M | A M | P M | P M | P M | P M | P M |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Newport, | 7 45 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Providence, arr., | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | .... |
| Boston, " | 10 45 | 1 45 | [illegible] | 7 00 | 11 00 | .... | .... |
| New York, " | 1 50 | 4 00 | 6 35 | 11 00 | 8 | 6 35 | |
| | P M | P M | P M | P M | P M | P M | A M |

| LEAVE | Sun. | A M | A M | A M | P M | P M | P M |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York, | *12 00 | .... | 5 00 | 10 15 | 1 05 | 5 00 | |
| Boston, | 12 00 | .... | 7 00 | 1 00 | 3 45 | 7 00 | |
| Providence, | 1 20 | 6 10 | 8 15 | 2 15 | 4 50 | 8 17 | |
| Newport, arr., | 6 35 | 8 20 | 9 40 | 3 00 | 6 10 | 10 05 | |
| | | A M | A M | P M | P M | P M | P M |

*Daily.

a Washington Express due Fall River Station, N. Y., 2:15 A. M.; Philadelphia, 6:47 A. M.; Baltimore, 9:35 A. M.; Washington, 10:41 A. M.

b Connects from Boston, Worcester, Providence, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington without change.

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June 1, 1897.

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Money order and registry Department, 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Lobby open from 6 a. m. to 10 p. m.; Sundays, 7 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Mail open on Sundays, 8 a. m.; mail closes 6 p. m.

Registered mail opens 8 a. m.; closes 6 p. m.

Carrier delivery at 7 a. m., 2 and 7:30 p. m.

SCHEDULE OF ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES MAILS.

New York, City and Foreign—Open 8 a. m., 1:30, [illegible] p. m. Close [illegible] a. m., [illegible] p. m.

New York, State, Western—Open 8 a. m., 1:30, [illegible] p. m. Close [illegible] a. m., [illegible] p. m.

Boston and Eastern—Open 8 a. m., 1:30, [illegible] p. m. Close [illegible] a. m., [illegible] p. m.

Providence, R. I. [illegible] Close [illegible] a. m., [illegible] p. m.

Jamestown, Block Island and more southerly points—Open [illegible] Close [illegible]

Portsmouth, Dover, Portland—Open [illegible] Close [illegible]

Fall River, Taunton, Attleboro, Pawtucket—Open [illegible] Close [illegible]

Bristol, Warren, Portsmouth, Newton, Epping, Concord—Open 8 and [illegible] p. m. Close [illegible] a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

Block Island—Open 10:30 a. m. Close 1 p. m.

South Portsmouth—Open 8 a. m. and 6:00 p. m. Close 9:30 a. m. and 6 p. m.


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Deep, light, strong and flexible. Just what you want.

STEEL-CLAD WARE,

An enamel that will not chip. Each piece warranted.

Heating Stoves.

Now is the time to get a good stove at lowest prices.

W. K. COVELL,

191 THAMES STREET.

# HALLOO, SARAH,

Where are you going? Oh, Katie, do come along with me I've been into all the shops on Thames street looking for some good views of Newport, but I can't find any good, clear ones. I met Mr. Pratt a moment ago and he says Why don't you go up to 69 Mill street; you will be sure to get just what you want there and you can get them at 10 cents each; do come up and see what they have got.

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ARCHITECT,
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Mill St., Newport, R. I.

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# Jeddo Lehigh Egg Coal,

The best Lehigh in the market.

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Fresh from the island every day.

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A VERY NICE ASSORTMENT, APPROPRIATE FOR BICYCLE RACES, YACHT RACES, BASE BALL GAMES, ETC.

Just received, a beautiful line of

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# JUST THINK OF IT!

A reliable UPRIGHT PIANO, NEW, 7 1-4 octave, fine tone and action, in Oak, Mahogany or Walnut cases, delivered into your house with scarf and stool—kept in tune one year and warranted for 5 years, for

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J. H. BARNEY, JR. & CO.,

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# DELICIOUS JELLIES,

JUST IN.

Only 15 cents a glass.

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19 & 19 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

THE

# "Gilt Edge"

WHITE ASH

# COAL

In all sizes can now be procured at

PERRY BROTHERS'S,

Main Office, 187 Thames Street.


## AT THE ESPLANADE.

### Progress of the Work on the New Harbor Park.

After being out of commission more than a week on account of the breaking of a gear, the suction dredger at the esplanade park resumed work yesterday, throwing water, mud, small rocks, quahaugs and various other material into the park. The dredger has been so far handicapped by not having a good bottom on which to work. It started in the ship channel, off the gas company's wharf, to dredge a channel for itself in the flat. This it has not yet done, and the material which has been taken out has been of the very hardest; almost coarse crushed stone, in fact. It is expected that when the shallower section is reached the material will be softer and will be deposited faster. Crowley is building four additional floats for carrying the discharge pipe to the edge of the park, it being found necessary to dredge farther from the shore than was at first thought.

The operation is a new one for this vicinity, but has been employed on large work in other places, notably in the reclamation of the Potomac flats at Washington. The dredger is made up of a number of knives around a cylinder and is operated in a circular motion, the knives cutting the sand and gravel at the bottom. The loosened material is then drawn through the cylinder to the engine, by which it is forced through twelve-inch iron pipes, which are supported on floats or caissons, and discharged into the enclosure which it is desired to fill. The operation serves the double purpose of dredging the harbor and filling in the park enclosure. The material forced through the pipes and into the enclosure comes out of the opening the full size of the pipes. To the observer it seems that nothing but water is forced into the enclosure, but this contains a large quantity of sand, gravel and other material which is distributed over the entire surface of the enclosure. The water, when it reaches a certain height, overflows back into the harbor through a temporary breachway, the sand and gravel settling and packing at the bottom.

At the present rate of progress it will take a long time to fill up the big hole where the harbor esplanade is to be. While it is being filled, however, the workmen at the park will have a chance to get some quahaugs and clams, and perhaps oysters, without doing any digging.

## MISS ROBER AS FANCHON.

Another good-sized audience was at the Opera House last evening to see Miss Katherine Rober in "Fanchon," the play which Maggie Mitchell made famous many years ago. Miss Rober appeared to excellent advantage in the title role, and her supporting company again showed its sterling abilities in repertoire. The first of the matinees of the week was given this afternoon, when "Doris," which gave so much satisfaction Monday night, was repeated. This evening the play will be "A Bicycle in Rags."

## AN OLD THREE-DOLLAR BILL.

A few days ago a Bostonian called at the Union National Bank with a well preserved three-dollar bill, on which it was stated that "The president, directors and company of the Rhode Island Union Bank promise to pay W. W. Tilley" the sum named. The name was filled in with ink. The bill was issued in series B, was number 1211, and was dated 1811. It was signed by the bank's first president, Samuel Elam, and by the first cashier, John L. Boss, prominent citizens in those days. The bank was established in 1801. The bill was readily cashed and President Barker and Cashier Coggeshall would doubtless have been glad to pay a premium for it. The owner of the bill knew nothing of its history except that he found it in the back part of a cabinet which he had had for at least forty years. President Barker says that a few more of the bank's bills are still out. The name of the institution was changed a few years ago, when it became a national bank.

## MYOPIA WON FROM MEADOWBROOK

The first match for the cups offered by the Driving and Driving Club was played Monday at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, in the presence of about ten thousand spectators. The contestants were the second teams of Meadowbrook and Myopia, and the play was under the handicap arrangement. The sides were:

Meadowbrook—M. Stevenson, 1; T. Hitchcock, Jr., 3; W. C. Eustis, 5; E. K. Stowe, 5; total, 14.

Myopia—H. H. Helmer, 1; C. G. Rice, 6; G. H. Norman, Jr., 3; F. B. Fay, 5; total, 14.

This gave Myopia handicap allowance of five goals, which was just enough to give them a win, for Meadowbrook scored 8 goals by play and lost 1 by two goals, net 7; goals, while Myopia won 3 goals by play and received 5 for handicap, total 8. The winners will play the Southampons in the finals.

## BASE BALL.

It is now definitely announced that the married and married men will play off on Friday. The Red Men have arranged to have a camp fire, in case the married number holds, while the married men may have to bring their firesides along to cheer them on.

Manager Hilford of the Red Men is having a trophy of his own. Oxx, who played first in all in the last game, is laid up with a sprained ankle, and Red Men Blois, Hall and Carr, who were all showing up brilliantly in practice, are in the hospital nursing bruised and split fingers. It is hoped to use some of them to chase the foul balls, as Red Man Gladding has been deposed from that office.

It has been discovered that, as the ball grounds are leased, beginning October 1, to Mr. Dinan's school, it will be necessary to pay for the grounds as well as the balls. It was hard work last time to pay for the balls. The players say that the game will go on, if it costs all their loose cash.

In anticipation of his nine making a brilliant showing Friday, Manager Gifford has challenged the Taunton Red Men to a match game.

A picked team has challenged the Red Men, but no attention will be paid to challenges from any but nines with an established reputation.

The New York Sun says that President Byrne and Manager Barnie are satisfied with Sheckard's hitting this fall, and are pleased at securing him. Sheckard, though not a short stop, has been doing fairly good work in the position. He has not felt at home, as none of the older players like to see a youngster come in. Next year, however, with some younger players in the team to encourage him, he should make a good showing. He is a natural ball player, and is willing.

## LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mr. Joel H. Wolfe is able to drive out daily.

—Mr. H. Ray Miller has returned from New York.

—Colonel J. M. Creighton has returned from Wachusett, Mass.

—George Howard, a sailor, was taken to the hospital yesterday afternoon.

—Mrs. Colgate of New York is visiting her sister, Mrs. L. C. Ledyard.

—Mrs Alexander Van Rensselaer of New York is visiting Miss Whitwell.

—Mrs. P. A. Stockton has left Wareham and is at her residence in Boston.

—Mrs. Isaac Bronson, Miss Bronson and Mr. J. Townsend Burden are at Lenox.

—Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Coudray of Brattleboro, Vt., are visiting Mrs. L. W. Coudray.

—The damage to the General's steam chest will lay her up for a number of weeks.

—Mrs. C. F. Chickering and Mrs. Thomas Chickering are guests of Mrs. Gordon Prince.

—Steam yachts Margarita and Electra and sloop Wayward sailed for New York yesterday.

—Watches warranted for one year, at ninety-eight cents each, are the latest in that line.

—Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont expect to sail from England for New York within two weeks.

—Mr. L. S. Bryce and family contemplate going to Tuxedo after closing their Newport cottage.

—The two cups won by catboat Catspaw are on exhibition in the window of the Newport One Price Clothing Company.

—Mayor Boyle and Governor Dyer have accepted invitations to attend the semi-centennial celebration at New Bedford next month.

—At Miss Leary's reception tomorrow afternoon Mr. Victor Biegel, the Hungarian pianist, will play and Mr. Burton, the English tenor, will sing.

—Last night two Whitehead torpedoes were shipped to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and the cadets will soon have a chance to see regular torpedo work.

—Mr. and Mrs. William C. Whitney, who are still occupying their home on October Mountain, in the Berkshires, recently had as their guest Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan.

—Recent arrivals at the Perry House include: A. P. Stiles, Southbury, Conn.; B. F. Hatch, Robert J. Green, Boston; W. J. Riggs, Alleghany, Penn.; George W. Sykes, A. T. Davis, New York.

—The Jamestown season appears to be drawing to a close, as only four bicycles were sent across the ferry for shipment yesterday. The express companies say that the supply of bicycles at Jamestown this year beat all previous records.

—The contractor has placed the band stand on Morton Park on the low gear on which it will this evening probably be carted to Washington square, to be placed on the Mall. It is probable that when the stand is in position a change in the walks may be made.

—Mr. Joseph T. Jones has conveyed to Catherine Jones a one-fifth part of a lot of land on Channing street, bounded northerly by Channing street, northeasterly on land of the estate of George A. Armstrong, southeasterly on Warner street and on land formerly of Sarah A. Dodge and others, and southwesterly on other land of Sarah A. Dodge. The above is a birthday present from Mr. Jones to his wife.

—Next Sunday Mr. James M. Estes, of the Society of Friends, will preach in the Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church in the morning, and in the evening Mr. Charles Norstrom will occupy the pulpit. The pastor, Rev. K. R. Hartwig, will attend the convention of the Swedish New England Epworth League, in Campello, Mass., tomorrow, and will preach in the Swedish Methodist Episcopal Tabernacle, Boston, next Sunday.

## MR. CROCKER BUYS A NEW YORK HOUSE.

Messrs. DeBlois & Eldridge and John N. Golding have sold for Mrs. Henry Knickerbocker her large brownstone house, and lot, on the northeast corner of Fifth avenue and Sixty-fourth street, New York, to Mr. George Crocker of San Francisco, California, who will either make extensive alterations to the house, or replace it by a larger and finer one. Messrs. J. J. Wyoing and Buchanan Winthrop purchased last week two of the adjoining lots on Fifth avenue, upon which they will build. Mr. H. Orme Wilson owns the adjoining lot on Sixty-fourth street, and Mr. E. J. Berwind completed last spring one of the handsome houses of the new upper Fifth avenue houses on the southeast corner of this street. The sale of this corner is the most important since the purchase last spring by Hon. William C. Whitney of the Stewart house.


CHARLES B. PARSONS, Real Estate Agent, 138 Broadway. For Sale Attractive estate in the "Winter Colony," east of Bay street; two tenement property in Broadway district; farm in S. Portsmouth, 121 acres, East road, convenient to postoffice and church.


## TIVERTON'S WATER SUPPLY.

### Proposed Source, in Stafford Pond, Like'y to Cause Trouble.

The Fall River bleachery has taken a hand in the proposed Tiverton water works, in view of the proposition to use the water of Stafford pond as the source of supply, and has sent the following letter to the committee of the town:

Fall River, Mass., Sept. 25, 1897.

Messrs. R. J. Barker, Henry C. Osborn and George H. Lawton:

Gentlemen: Noticing in the public press that you have been chosen a commission for water supply of the town of Tiverton, and that the Stafford pond is suggested as a source for such supply, I beg to call your attention to certain facts:

First—The natural outlet of Stafford pond is, and always has been, the Sucker brook, so called.

Second—Owners of land on natural water courses have certain riparian rights which the law of the land protects.

Third—The Fall River bleachery is proprietor of a part of those rights on Sucker brook, and has invested a very large amount of capital in its property and business, which investment depends entirely upon the said water supply for its value.

Fourth—Said value would be seriously impaired by the diversion of any of the water of Stafford pond into other channels than those above indicated.

Fifth—The Fall River bleachery is prepared to defend its water supply, the life blood of its business, by every device that the instinct of self-preservation can suggest.

Permit me, therefore, to say, as representative of the interests of the Fall River bleachery, that it might be well for your committee to report to the town of Tiverton that any attempt to divert the water of Stafford pond to the uses of said town and its people is likely to involve the tax payers of Tiverton in a bill of expenses which should not be assumed by any community without careful consideration.

Yours very respectfully,
SPENCER BORDEN, Treasurer.

This letter, while written solely in the interest of the Fall River bleachery, is also in the interest of Mr. Norman, who, seeing the difficulties in connection with Stafford pond, had selected another and much larger watershed for his base of supplies. In fact, it is a question if he would have used Stafford pond if it were free, on account of the quantity of water it supplies.

## FALL RIVER'S STREET RAILWAYS.

The Fall River Herald says: While no promises were made by the railroad men who were in the city recently, there is every reason to believe that the Fall River street railway will soon pass into other hands. The engineer of the road stated that in no other city in the United States were there so few rails laid for the accommodation of the people as there were in Fall River. He was surprised, and so were the men who were with him, after driving all over the proposed routes, to find so many places where rails could be laid with profit.

The Tiverton and Newport end of the route especially interested him, and the others, and it would not be surprising if franchises in those directions were asked for within a year, regardless of the connections that might be made. The northern and eastern local connections will be a certainty, if they decide to secure the road finally.

If the proposed changes are made it is very probable that no change in the management will be made, if the present managers can be induced to remain in charge. The investors who were here recognized the prudence of the present managers, and spoke of it to some local parties.

It is not expected that anything final will be done until next week, but the people can rest assured that there will be extensive additions to the street railway mileage in this city before two years.

## A SIGN OF PROSPERITY.

The Treasury Department is kept rather busy these days refusing offers of gold that are made to it from various quarters. Here is another sign of the prosperity that has come upon the land. The abundance of gold in the treasury means that there is a plenty of that sort of money in the centres of international exchange. When there is a lack of gold in these places the treasury is raided and the gold flows out. The demand for gold comes from foreign traders and is caused by the fact that the balance of trade is in favor of foreign countries. The balance of trade belongs to the country that sells more goods than it buys. Such is now the case with the United States. Its goods are flowing to Europe and other consuming sections of the world at a rate that has completely reversed the trade conditions that prevailed for three years and upward. This is an era of selling rather than buying in this country, so far as the rest of the world is concerned. Hence the abundance of gold here, for it has poured in to balance the international exchanges, which have been in our favor for some months. The selling nation is the prosperous nation. Internally the market is enormous. Internationally the advantage is all with this country, and that advantage affects every industry in the country, and the farmers along with all other classes.—[Washington Star.


# Fruit Jars.

Two quarts, quarts and pints.

TIN-TOP JELLY TUMBLERS,

1-2 pints and 1-3 pints.

Jar Funnels, an indispensable article for filling fruit jars.

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## RESTRAINING APPARATUS

### To be Supplied to State Courts for Use with Insane Patients.

Within a short time all the court rooms in Rhode Island will be provided with apparatus for the restraint of the insane patients brought before the court for committal. The apparatus will consist of wristers of leather, muffs of canvas with leather straps, and straight-jackets of canvas with restraining straps. The jackets are commonly known as camisoles, and there will be three sets of each for every court room.

The leather parts of the apparatus have been made in Providence, but the canvas has been stitched at Howard by unfortunates suffering from the clouding of the brain possessed by the persons on whom these means of restraint will be used. The insane working on restraining apparatus for others of their kind has been the spectacle at the State Hospital for the insane during the last few weeks. The accomplishment of the work at the institution in charge of Dr. Keene has, however, been the means of saving a large sum of money to the state.

The appropriation for these sets of apparatus was made at the last session of the legislature. The need was apparent, for it is often necessary to take violent insane patients before the court for judgment and committal. But the legislators appropriated only $200 for the furnishing of the twelve district courts of the state with the means of restraint, while the cost of the apparatus in the market is about $500. Its purchase was in the hands of Agent Wightman of the board of state charities and corrections, who has succeeded in making an excellent bargain for the state in furnishing improved apparatus at a cost within the limits of the original appropriation.

Every court room will be furnished with three camisoles, three muffs and three sets of leather wristers, although these are in a great degree supplanted by the wristers, a more humane and effective method of restraint. The camisoles are straight jackets, which every one has heard of and few people, fortunately, have seen.

These jackets are of stout canvas of a gray color, and are made with a short waist and long sleeves. The sleeves are of double thickness at the ends, and are so long they come over the hands, enclosing them in bags. A large eyelet at the end of the sleeve is for the insertion of a canvas strap to fasten the hands across the body. The front of the jacket is laced together like that of a football player, and a loop in the back holds the body strap used for further restraint.

The muffs are of about the size and appearance of a sleeve. The hands of the patient are slipped in from opposite directions, but are kept apart on the inside by a partition of canvas between the two compartments. They are fastened in with wide leather straps, which buckle over the wrist. In the muffs made in Providence an improvement has been effected in the disposition of the straps, preventing an unseemly and painful bagging of the canvas at the wrists when in use, and giving a better fastening.

The wristers are simply bands of wide and strong leather, with a wire catch for a padlock, and a place for the insertion of a strap buckling the hands to the body. This strap is also used on the muffs.

The market price of the jackets is $5 each, while that of the muffs is $2.50 each. The ones made for the state have cost within a dollar for the jackets, and within seventy-five cents for the muffs. The canvas is difficult to work, and the labor is the most costly part of the work. In this case the labor cost nothing.

In all, forty wristers, forty muffs and thirty-six jackets have been made for the use of the officers of the court rooms. They will be ready for delivery about the first week in October, and will be kept where they will be available for the use of any one having occasion to bring a turbulent insane person before the courts.


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R. W. CURRY, - - Builder,

148 SPRING STREET.


## AUCTION SALES.

By T. W. Freeborne & Co.

### ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

The undersigned, assignee of William Golding, will sell at public auction on the premises hereinafter described, on Powel avenue in Newport, Rhode Island, on **Thursday, the 7th day of October, A.D. 1897,** at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the said William Golding (deceased) now vested in the undersigned as his assignee in or to that tract of land with improvements thereon in said city of Newport. Bounded: Northeasterly by land of Seth Padelford, deceased 70 feet, Northwesterly by land of Patrick H. Horgan 96 feet, Southeasterly by land of Arthur P. Jennings 95½ feet, Southwesterly by Howard (now Powel) avenue 65 feet, containing 6,595.5 square feet, be the same more or less, or however otherwise bounded or described. Conditions at time and place of sale.

JAMES G. TOPHAM, Assignee.

By Thos. Burlingham, Auctioneer.

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Elegant Brussels and Velvet Carpets, Cabinet Beds, Extension Tables, Leather Seat Rockers, Heating Stoves, Hair Mattresses, Chamber Sets, Bureaus, Chests, Pillows and Bolsters, Sideboards, Glassware, Oak Card Tables, etc.


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